Force Withdrawal of U. S. Naval Forces From Cuban Waters!

Protest Against U. S. Intervention in Cuba at Noon Today, Broadway and Park Row

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER
Eastern New York—Fair Monday.

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NEGRO PRISONER MURDERED ON WELFARE ISLAND

San Martin Named President of Cuba as Guns Face Masses

PROTEST AT PARK ROW AT NOON TODAY

Workers Hold Twenty Mills; Dreadnaught Reaches Havana

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—The provisional junta of five acting as a government of Cuba attempted to consolidate itself against the growing opposition of the Cuban masses to its imperialist policy by inaugurating Ramon Grau San Martin, one of its members, President today.

Behind a barrier of machine guns the junta met in all-night session, working out a policy which it hoped would please the Roosevelt government, and earn it the permission to head off the intense mass revolutionary ferment of the Cuban masses without the landing of marines from the American gunboats which form a ring of guns around the island, which would destroy its remaining influence over the Cuban masses.

Battleship Arrives

Just before they met, the U.S.S. Mississippi, first line battleship, steamed into Havana harbor, with its guns, capable of dropping shells at 13 miles, in battle position. U. S. cruisers and destroyers stand menacingly in every important harbor of the island, and eight Coast Guard destroyers are standing with steam up at Key West, 100 miles from Havana.

Despite the intimidation of the largest naval force the U. S. has mobilized since the World War, the revolutionary masses raised higher than ever their demand for a determined fight to rid the island of American imperialism.

Twenty of Cuba's 180 sugar mills are in the hands of the workers, who have elected their own committees to run them. In every city of Cuba mass demonstrations against Wall Street imperialism are held, and thousands of armed workers and soldiers have announced their determination to resist to the last the landing of any American forces.

The Ala Izquierda, revolutionary student organization, and the Anti-Imperialist League, called a mass meeting in Central Park, Havana, to demand the complete overthrow of American imperialist rule. Its mani-

(Continued on page 3)

NEW YORK.—A mass demonstration and picket line will gather in front of the Federal Building, (the old postoffice), Broadway at Park Row, at noon today, led by Robert Minor, Communist Party candidate for mayor. The Anti-Imperialist League, and the National Student League, and the Communist Party were the first three organizations to take leadership of this demonstration. An appeal was made that workers pour out in thousands.

The Anti-Imperialist League called a special meeting for tonight, 8 p.m. in its headquarters, 90 East 10th St.

Cuban Marines Cheer Sergeant Leader

Sergeant Angel Gonzales, new head of the Cuban marine flyers, with some of his men at Cabana Fortress, Havana.

General Strike of Paterson Dyers Is Called for Monday

8,000 Already Out to Picket Lodi Plant, Employing 3,000

By CARL REEVE

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—With 8,000 dye workers already on strike and the strike rapidly spreading, the General Dye Workers Strike Committee, 612 River St., together with the National Textile Workers Union, has issued a general strike call to all dye house workers for Monday morning.

The workers of all striking shops are concentrating for a long picket line at 6 o'clock Monday morning at the huge Lodi plant of the United Piece Dye Works, which employs 5,000 workers. Meanwhile delegates were arriving today from Allentown, Easton, New Jersey, Philadelphia, New York, New England, and other silk centers, for the national open strike conference called by the National Textile Workers Union at 222 Paterson Ave., Paterson, Sunday night, to draw up the demands for the workers' silk code to be presented to Washington hearings on Tuesday. This conference, called for members of all unions and unorganized workers, will issue a manifesto on the silk situation.

"A general strike of all dye house workers is declared for Monday, September 11," declares the printed strike call of the N.T.W.U. and the dyers' strike committee, which has been distributed in thousands of copies. "All dye workers—men, women, truck drivers and maintenance men, go to your shop Monday morning. Do not go inside. Form a mass picket line. Close down the shop. Bring every

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

1,500 Children Strike Against Crowding; Schools Face Crisis

Officials to Pump NRA Propaganda in Fight Against 'Radicalism'

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—As the bells sound for the re-opening of the city schools, 1,500 school children of the school district 95 at Sedgwick and Gouvernoeur have declared a strike. They demand that the recently closed Public School 95 be re-opened. The City closed the school, pleading lack of funds. Because of this not only are the school children forced to go to schools three quarters and a mile away, but serious overcrowding has resulted. Bus fare costs $1.00 a month under this arrangement.

Start NRA Drive in Schools

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The opening of the schools will be the occasion of a concerted drive to pump the 1,100,000 school children of the City with patriotic propaganda in favor of the NRA codes and against "radicalism", an announcement of Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools revealed today.

Telling of the plans that have been drawn up to enlist the 36,000 teachers in an NRA drive, O'Shea said:

"We should set ourselves resolutely against disseminating alarming reports concerning the soundness of private, financial and government institutions . . . we should not in any way encourage anti-social or anti-governmental demonstrations or doctrines . . ."

The pupils return to classes more crowded than ever in the history of the city. The teachers return to a prospect of imminent wage cuts.

Reports of a school crisis are coming in from all over the country.

Hands Off Cuba

Demand the Immediate Withdrawal of United States Warships!

Give Active Support to the Revolutionary Cuban Masses, Led by the Cuban Communist Party!

(Appeal of the Central Committee, Communist Party U.S.A.)

THE Roosevelt cabinet, acting for Wall Street financial interests, is striving by every means to head off and crush the rising revolutionary movement of the Cuban masses.

The workers, poor farmers and Negro masses of the United States are in duty bound to fight aggressively against the imperialist policies of Roosevelt. It is our duty to give active support to the Cuban people in their struggle for freedom.

* * *

WALL STREET is determined to continue its enslavement of the Cuban people. From Cuba the American capitalists reap huge profits which they will not readily give up. But more important still, control of Cuba means economic and military control of the whole Caribbean area, control of important trade routes to South America and the Far East. Finally control of Cuba is of decisive importance in the battle for world-imperialist domination being ruthlessly waged by the United States, chiefly against Great Britain. A blow against American imperialism in Cuba weakens Wall Street's position everywhere.

This accounts for the present desperate efforts of Roosevelt to crush the growing revolutionary movement there. This is why the United States is now concentrating its battle fleet in Cuban waters. This is why the American Ambassador, Sumner Welles, gives direct and open aid to the reactionary army officers and to all other counter-revolutionary elements in their efforts to confuse and crush the growing revolutionary forces.

* * *

THE United States ruled as long as possible through the butcher, Machado. When this was no longer possible Machado was thrown overboard and de Cespedes was placed in power. When de Cespedes could not end the strike movement and halt the revolutionary upsurge of the toilers, the present Junta of five, claiming to be "a truly revolutionary government," took power, and is attempting to secure the backing of the American navy. Welles and Swanson are now attempting to find that formula which will unite all the counter-revolutionary forces for the crushing of the Cuban masses.

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, a member of the Junta, is now made President; a Cabinet is set up; an attempt is being made to rally the ex-army officers to support Martin—all for the purpose of drowning the revolutionary mass movement, more and more passing under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, in blood.

Only the Cuban masses, led by the Communist Party, are fighting against American intervention and for the national independence of Cuba.

The American toilers must act, and act decisively! We must strive to prevent these plans from being carried through. We must strive with all our mass might to force the withdrawal of the American naval all our mass might to force the withdrawal of Ambassador Sumner Welles. We must demand the abrogation of the Platt amendment, which serves as the cover for Wall Street's murderous enslavement of Cuba. We demand that Roosevelt withdraw all support from the reactionary Machado-Cespedes-Junta cliques.

Only a revolutionary government of the workers and peasants, a Soviet government, can free Cuba from imperialist domination and clear the way for a higher standard of life for the Cuban toilers. Only the Communist Party of Cuba, fighting with all its strength for the immediate needs of the masses, for their democratic rights, and against intervention, can lead the masses to the setting up of Soviets and to victory over their native and foreign exploiters. We must give our support to the Cuban Communist Party.

The fight of the Cuban masses is inseparably linked up with the fight of the American workers. Both are fighting against the same exploiters. Both are fighting against Roosevelt's "New Deal." It is our revolutionary duty to support the Cuban masses. And we should remember that their struggle and their victory weakens our enemies and strengthens us in our fight here.

Rally to the support of the Cuban people. Hold protest meetings and demonstrations in every city. Send telegrams and resolutions to Roosevelt. Demand hands off Cuba!

Appeal of Wagner Is To Stop Strikes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Senator Robert Wagner, head of the Labor Board of the N.R.A., in a statement issued here, called for an end to strikes by stating that they are "outworn notions" which should be discarded at this time. Observing the rapid development of strikes throughout the country, the Senator asks for "good will" between employer and employee. What this "good will" amounts to was seen in the arbitration by the Labor Board in recent strikes, where workers were told to return to their jobs without gaining their demands.

Home Foreclosed; Kills Self

GARY, Indiana.—After working all his life to buy a home for his old age, Anthony Gatch, 50, lost it through foreclosure. He moved to 1824 Massachusetts Ave. with his wife and five children. Gatch committed suicide

Anti Fascist Collections

All money, and material such as boxes and lists which were taken by organizations or individuals in connection with the Anti-Fascist Relief and Defense Week should be turned in to the new headquarters of the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism at 870 Broadway.

INVESTIGATION BY DAILY WORKER SHOWS VICTIM BEATEN TO DEATH; AFFIDAVIT BY EX-INMATE BARES DETAILS OF ATTACK

Saw Prison Murder

Mark Shahian, whose sworn affidavit regarding the murder of James Matthews on Welfare Island led to the investigation by the Daily Worker.

"Negro's Head Pounded by Jail Keeper Against Cement Floor and Wall," Witness Swears

"Daily" Lays Formal Charge Before District Attorney Crain, Demands Action

By JOHN L. SPIVAK.
Author of "Georgia Nigger"

NEW YORK.—Murder, brutality and rampant crime on Welfare Island deliberately suppressed by public officials have been uncovered by the Daily Worker and evidence of them presented to District Attorney Crain for prosecution.

An eye witness to the murder of James Matthews, a North Carolina Negro serving 90 days on the Island penitentiary, has agreed to testify before the Grand Jury.

Affidavits regarding other suspicious deaths have been secured from several persons who signified their willingness to testify.

Matthews was beaten to death by a prison keeper shortly after 8 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 18, 1932, during one of the frequent periods when the Island was torn by riots on the part of the prisoners and viciousness on the part of prison keepers. The reason for the attack upon him was that he was too ill to get up to work.

Prison Medical Examiner and Officials Join in Hushing Up Atrocious Crime

The prison officials, fearful of the scandal that would result from publicity about the murder hushed up the ghastly crime with a noncommittal certificate giving the cause of death as "coma—from undetermined causes." The Medical Examiner's autopsy also hushed up the physical condition of the Negro with the bland statement that "there were no obvious injuries."

JOHN L. SPIVAK

According to the eye witness, Mark Shahian of 353 Beekman Ave., the Bronx, who was an inmate at the time for non-support, Matthews' head was pounded by a prison keeper against the cement floor and wall of the penitentiary until he lost consciousness. The Negro was then taken to Correction Hospital where he died several days later.

Efforts on the part of the Daily Worker to examine Matthews' hospital record and death certificate met with vigorous opposition from Commissioner William J. Cahill of the Department of Correction, which has jurisdiction over the institutions on Welfare Island.

In the affidavit Shahian signed, which the "Daily" forwarded to the city prosecuting authorities, he tells of seeing Matthews ill and unable to get up to work on the morning of Oct. 18, 1932. The keeper, according to Shahian, rushed over to the Negro's bed and kicked Matthews in the groin, shouting:

"Get up you black dog! You can't fool me! Get to work!"

"Matthews," the affidavit continues, "rolled off the bed and lay without moving on the floor. The keeper went over to the other side of the bed where Matthews had fallen, gripped him by the hair (Matthews had long black hair) and struck Matthews head against the cement floor a number of times."

Cold-Blooded Murder of Defenseless Negro Is Described in Affidavit by Witness

The Negro, whose skull was apparently fractured, lost consciousness. Nevertheless the keeper raised the limp body by his shirt collar shouting:

"You black son-of-a-bitch! You dirty black dog! You can't fool me!"

"While he was saying this he was striking Matthews' head against the cement wall. Matthews then slumped to the floor without saying a word. He lay on the floor unconscious, his eyes still wide open."

The official records which the Department of Correction is trying to keep from becoming public show that Matthews was removed in an unconscious condition to Correction Hospital where, for several days Dr. George Gordon, chief of the hospital staff, and two other physicians tried vainly to revive him. The nurses' and physicians' records at the bedside disclose the sickening details of the Negro's last agonizing days before he found a merciful death.

Dr. Gordon attributed his death to "coma—from undetermined causes," and the other attending physicians, if they knew what was on the death certificate, maintained a discreet silence. The body was sent to the Morgue for autopsy but the Medical Examiner, too, failed to find any "obvious injuries."

Prison officials notified Matthews' sister in North Carolina that she could claim the body, the Daily Worker learned, but the penniless Negro woman was unable to raise the money and the victim was buried in an unmarked pauper's grave.

The shocking story of the murder came to light when Shahian wrote a letter to the Workers' Correspondence Editor of the "Daily," telling simply and apparently not realizing its gravity, how the prison keeper had beaten Matthews to death. An investigation to check on his charges was immediately begun by the Daily Worker with the result that it established that Shahian was in the penitentiary at the time of the alleged murder in the section of the pen where the murder occurred. In addition Shahian's other statements regarding incidents in the penitentiary, dates and other important facts were checked and their authenticity established. Shahian, the "Daily" learned, had been sent to the Island for non-support. He is a World War Veteran, honorably discharged and holder of the Croix de Guerre from the French Government for conspicuous bravery in action.

"The Face of the Keeper As He Killed Inmate Is Forever Engraved in My Mind"

Shahian signed an affidavit testifying to what he had witnessed and stated that he would be glad to appear before District Attorney Crain and repeat his testimony. He added that if the District Attorney, because of his Tammany affiliations, did not proceed with investigation of the charges he would personally insist upon appearing before the grand jury and telling his story.

"I do not know the name of the keeper who killed Matthews," Shahian said. "I was there only one day but I could recognize him in a million. His face and his curses as he killed that poor devil is forever engraved in my mind.

"But it should not be difficult to establish who the guard was, for Matthews was a 'workhouse member' as some of the prisoners are termed and was assigned to this keeper. The assault that resulted in Matthews' death occurred shortly after eight o'clock on the 18th of October and this keeper had come on duty at 7:30 A. M.

"The officials should have no difficulty finding out who that guard was and I can identify him when I see him.

(Continued on Page Three)

Affidavit Describes Deliberate Murder of Negro Prisoner

Witness to Crime, a War Vet, Framed Up for 'Non-Support'

The startling and gruesome details of the cold-blooded murder at Welfare Island of James Matthews, a Negro prisoner, is given in the following affidavit by Mark Shahian, a witness to the crime.

The affidavit follows:

MARK SHAHIAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I reside in the City and State of New York, and am 37 years of age. I am a citizen of the United States and have been for many years past. In the year of 1917 I voluntarily enlisted in the military service of the United States for overseas duty in the World War and served in the United States Army until February 1919, when I was honorably discharged. I was twice wounded in action. During my service overseas I received the Croix de Guerre from the French Government, and Sharp-Shooting and Victory medals from the Government of the United States.

In July, 1932, I received a prison sentence of one year for the non-support of my wife and two children. I was framed up on that charge and railroaded to jail without being given the opportunity of obtaining counsel, because of my participation in the Veterans' Bonus March to Washington immediately prior to my arrest. I was taken to Welfare Island and

(Continued on Page Three)

Contribute to Daily Worker's $40,000 Sustaining Fund!

ON SATURDAY the Daily Worker began a campaign to secure $40,000 in donations from its readers in order to guarantee the continued existence of the improved and enlarged Daily Worker.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party fully supports this effort. We urge all readers of the Daily Worker, all workers and farmers, and their organizations to respond quickly and liberally to this appeal.

We particularly urge all leading committees of the Communist Party and all Party fractions and units to become the organizers and leaders of this campaign, working unceasingly until the full $40,000 is raised.

* * *

TODAY, more than ever before, the Daily Worker is a necessity for the toiling masses of the United States. It alone exposes every new effort of the bosses to undermine the working and living conditions of the masses, or to take away their democratic rights. It alone points the way out for the workers—the daily struggle for their needs, the revolutionary road to Communism. It is the organizer and leader of the workers in their struggle for emancipation from capitalist slavery and misery.

At a time when every other English-language newspaper, including even the press of the Socialist Party, unconditionally boosts Roosevelt's "New Deal" and conceals the disastrous consequences of this "New Deal"

Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

—the N.R.A.—for the workers, the Daily Worker alone speaks out against it, bringing every day concrete facts to prove that the blue eagle symbolizes only new attacks on the workers.

At a time when the whole capitalist world is feverishly preparing for war—for a war of intervention against the Soviet Union, for a robber war between the big imperialist nations themselves, for the bloody suppression of the struggles of the colonial peoples for freedom, as for example the present massing of United States armed forces in Cuba—the Daily Worker alone brings forward the facts of these preparations and rallies the toilers for revolutionary struggle against war.

* * *

AT A time when the leaders of the Socialist Party and of the A. F. of L. have joined hands with Roosevelt in putting over Wall Street's hunger and war program, the Daily Worker patiently and convincingly points out this treachery to the A. F. of L. and Socialist workers, steadily winning them for united revolutionary struggle with the Communist and non-Party workers.

At a time when, under the N.R.A., the lynch terror against the Negro masses, as the highest expression of the increased discrimination and persecution, grows, the Daily Worker alone rallies the Negro and white masses in the struggle for Negro rights, for an end to lynching, for complete equality.

* * *

NO OTHER English newspaper in the United States gives such service to the workers, the poor farmers and the oppressed Negro people. The Daily Worker is the most effective instrument of the toiling masses. It is entitled to their support; it must have their support to live.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party urges every worker to contribute. Send donations according to your means—dollars, half-dollars, quarters and dimes. Even small contributions from thousands of readers will quickly make up the urgently needed $40,000.

Workers' organizations are urged to send in substantial sums. We urge also that they arrange special affairs for the benefit of the "Daily."

Comrades, the Daily Worker is your paper. It fights your battles. We urge you to guarantee its continued existence. Contribute now to the $40,000 sustaining fund!

Protest N.R.A. Strikebreaking at Union Square Tomorrow

UNIONS, WORKERS GROUPS TO MARCH WITH BANNERS

NRA Parade to Muster Show of Force Against Militant Strikes in All Industries

NEW YORK.—One day before the NRA strikebreaking parade goes up Fifth Avenue, New York will witness a huge demonstration on Union Square against the use of injunctions and the NRA to break the numerous strikes for higher wages and better conditions. Coming as organized groups under the banners of their unions, unemployed and fraternal organizations and reinforced by thousands of additional men and women, workers will gather on the square tomorrow at five in the afternoon. They will protest the court attacks on the shoe, food and strikers in other industries. They will demand that the ex-police chief Grover Whalen, who is chief of NRA, keep his hands off the strikes now in progress.

The parade the following day will muster a show of force against the mounting strikes in this city of workers in nearly every industry. Intimidated by their bosses and goaded on by the treacherous officials of the American Federation of Labor, thousands of workers will be forced to join the parade. On the reviewing stand of Wednesday's parade will be, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who urges the organization of forced labor camps for women as well as numerous Tammany and Republican officials.

Threaten Teachers

Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools promised to get the over one million children in the public and high schools to back the NRA drive. For this purpose the 3,600 school teachers will be forced to give favorable support to this drive. O'Shea issued a threat against any teacher who will criticize the NRA will lose their job. In his message he says, "there is no place in our schools for those who will indulge in un-American practices." Tammany's chief of New York's schools called a meeting of teachers for Thursday afternoon in Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 15th Street.

Backing the NRA drive against the workers, officials of the American Federation of Labor have taken no steps to fight the menace of injunctions which threatens the bakers' union which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. William Green telegraphed to the lawyer of the bakers union "that all legal remedies be exhausted in an effort to have the injunction set aside," but he does not counsel the strikers to use mass picketing before the shops as the only effective weapon to smash the injunction.

Louis Waldman, New York State Secretary of the Socialist Party in a letter to Governor Lehman also expresses fear that injunctions "threaten" the effectiveness of the NRA program. Waldman counsels the Governor that the provisions of "Section 7a of the NRA" be safeguarded, he makes no mention, however, that this section and the whole program has become a blanket code to organize company unions.

The demonstration tomorrow afternoon on Union Square will be an effective answer to the strikebreaking program of the NRA and for its organization of the workers to gain their demands.

Shoe Meeting to Expose Scab Union

NEW YORK.—In order to expose the Independent Shoe Workers Union, a bosses' organization operating among the shoe workers, the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union has called a meeting of slipper workers for this afternoon at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. The scab union parading under the name of "independent" is attempting to enter the shoe and slipper trades here in order to break the unity of the shoe strikers who have already won a number of splendid victories in the present strike.

Three more slipper shops signed the agreement with the union last Friday. They are Baltic Shoe Co., F. and W. Novelty and another shop whose name is withheld for the present. The crews will return to work today. Eleven shops have signed to date. The workers won wage increases ranging from 35 to 60 per cent and a 40-hour week. Negotiations are on with a number of shops and settlements are expected by the end of this week.

At a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of shoe repair workers which took place Friday afternoon at Irving Plaza Hall, a general strike was declared under the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union.

Mass Picket Today at Shop Where Bob Minor Was Arrested

NEW YORK.—Mass picketing at the Progressive Table Co. at 95th Street and Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, where Robert Minor was arrested last week for urging the scabs to come out of the shop, will be held today. Workers and strikers are to report at the strike headquarters at 771 Sackman St., at 3:30 p. m.

Another striker, M. Sokolar, was arrested last Friday for talking to a scab two blocks away from the shop. The scab ignored Sokolar, walked into the shop and came out with the boss and a cop. The sergeant stationed at the furniture factory refused to arrest Sokolar but the boss insisted and he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. The case comes up on September 15th and the International Labor Defense will defend the worker.

WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

All Comrades Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
Vegetarian Health Restaurant
558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

Meet Your Comrades
at the
New--Modern--Up-To-Date
ALE RAIL
BAR AND GRILL
106 East 14th Street
Between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place
•
WHERE YOUR NICKELS AND DIMES BUY THE MOST
PURE FOOD
AT PROLETARIAN PRICES
•
KING'S BEER
ON DRAUGHT
•
OPEN DAY and NIGHT

City Events

Terzani Defense Meeting

A mass meeting to rally the defense forces in the case of Athoe Terzani will be held tonight, Monday, Sept. 11 at 7:30 p. m. at 10th Street and Second Ave. Members of the Terzani Defense Committee and the International Labor Defense will address this meeting called by the Downtown section of the ILD.

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Paris Congress Meeting

Another in the series of mass meetings to popularize the coming Youth Congress Against War will be held tonight at the Tremont Workers' Club, 1961 Prospect Ave. Prominent speakers will answer questions at the end of the meeting.

• • •

The Bronx will hold its final send-off meeting for the New York Delegate to the Paris Congress on Tuesday night at the Prospect Workers Club, 1157 Southern Boulevard. There will be a lantern slide lecture shown on the "Horror of War." Margaret Schlauch, a Professor from N.Y.U. who just returned from Europe, will be the main speaker.

• • •

Meeting of Nurses

The problem of nurses and its relation to the N. R. A. will be discussed at a mass meeting to be held Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Franklin Manor, 836 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn.

• • •

Furriers Shop Chairman Meetings

The furrier shop chairmen of the independent shops from 28th Street to 31st Street inclusive will have a meeting today right after work, at the union auditorium, 131 West 28th Street.

• • •

Meeting of White Goods Workers

A special meeting of all active members of the White Goods Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will be held today right after work at the office of the Union, 131 West 28th Street, for final preparations for the general strike.

• • •

Red Players

All former Red Players, wanting to participate in the Election Campaign work of the Communist Party are asked to come to 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx, Section 5 headquarters, today, Sept. 11, at 8 p.m.

Red Press Bazaar Committee Calls for Second Conference

NEW YORK.—The second Red Press Bazaar Conference will be held this Thursday evening at the Workers Center at 7:30 p. m., in Room 205, according to the Bazaar Committee. All delegates who participated in the first conference must not fail to be present. All other organizations who were not represented at that conference are urged to send their elected bazaar committee or be represented through the officials of their organizations.

Concrete reports will be submitted by all delegates as to how far their respective organizations have gone into the work of helping to make this year's Bazaar the biggest success in its history. The revolutionary press calls upon all mass organizations to do their duty in this huge undertaking. No organizations should fail to be represented at this conference.

Cleaners at Meeting Hit Starvation Code

NEW YORK.—One thousand cleaners, pressers and dyers meeting in Irving Plaza yesterday voted to call a strike in the trade. The meeting was called by the Cleaners, Pressers and Dyers Union to hear a report from its delegation to the code hearings which were held in Washington.

The code presented by the bosses asks for a starvation wage ranging from 30 to 45 cents an hour and a 50 hour week.

The workers repudiated this starvation program and enthusiastically supported the call for a strike in the near future, which was made by Louis Davidson, business agent of the union.

Gutters of New York By del

Name C.P. Candidates at Bronx Conference

NEW YORK.—The Communist Party election candidates for the Borough of the Bronx and the three Communist candidates for the city offices were unanimously ratified by delegates of ninety-five Bronx organizations at an election rally and conference Saturday in Ambassador Hall.

Louis Hyman, president of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, was nominated for Borough President. A great ovation greeted the announcement that Dr. Paul Luttinger, Daily Worker health writer, was nominated for the Supreme Court Justice in the first district.

Two workers in the tolls of the police for militant working class activities were nominated for Municipal Court Judges. Leon Blum, now serving a years sentence in Comstock prison for leading the struggles of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union was nominated for the judgeship in the second district while Leon Taback, arrested for leading the unemployed, will run in the first district. Taback was found not guilty by the Court of Special Sessions and freed the day he was nominated.

M. J. Olgin, editor of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, and Carl Brodsky, manager of the N. Y. Communist Election Campaign Committee, were nominated to run for state assembly in the 3rd and 6th districts respectively.

The complete list of nominations, which includes militant workers, Negro and white, is:

Mayor—Robert Minor.

President of Board of Aldermen, Ben Gold.

Comptroller, W. Burroughs.

Bronx Borough President — L. Hyman.

District Attorney—Severino (President of the Bricklayers Union, A. F. of L.)

Supreme Court Justice, 1st Dist.—Dr. Luttinger.

Associate Judge of Appeals—A. Lotker.

City Court—Dr. Stammler.

Municipal Court 1st Dist.—L. Taback.

Municipal Court 2nd Dist. — L. Blum.

Sheriff—A. Bydarian.

Registrar—J. Tomashaw

County Clerk—A. Hoffman.

County Judge—M. Taft.

Assemblymen

Dist.
1—Baker
2—A Mofshovitz
3—Carl Brodsky
4—Steele
5—Lola Fine
6—M. J. Olgin
7—Eddy Smith
8—Max Schulman

Aldermen

Dist.
25—Helen Lynch
26—Goodziete
27—Sam Nesin
28—Glenn
29—Levy
30—Sam Berland
31—Rich
32—J. H. Cohen

The conference was opened by Mrs. W. Burroughs, Communist candidate for Comptroller. In the evening in the same hall a banquet was tendered the Communist nominee for Mayor, Robert Minor. Minor was also an unexpected visitor at the afternoon conference. Both he and Mrs. Burroughs were cheered.

After outlining the platform of the Communist Party, Mrs. Borroughs pointed out that there was not a single Negro delegate in the hall despite the fact that the very neighborhood in which the conference was being held several hundred Negroes lived.

"This failure to reach the Negro workers must be overcome immediately, right now, at the beginning of the campaign." Her criticism was accepted by the gathering who pledged to draw the Negro workers of the Bronx into the struggle.

Santo, organizer of Section 5 of the Communist Party, made the nominating speech in which he said:

"Our candidates have all one background—the working class. They have all proven in the past that the are willing and capable to lead the struggles of the workers in the Bronx today."

Peter Starr outlined the plan of organizational work for the campaign.

An open discussion was then held followed by a report of the credentials committee. The candidates and the Communist platform were then unanimously endorsed.

NOTICE:

The editorial office of the Daily Worker is open from 7 to 9 p.m. every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. A competent comrade, member of the Volunteer Committee, will be there to help workers who have difficulty in formulating letters to the Daily Worker.

General Strike of Paterson Dyers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

worker out. . . . Join with the strikers for these demands:

"1) 75 cents and 80 cents an hour for men.

"2) 50 cents an hour for women (women work in different crafts in the dye industry.—Ed.)

"3 Minimum 30 hours and maximum 40 hours a week.

"4) No split shifts; all work to be done in straight shifts.

"5) Recognition of th National Textile Workers Union and a Workers' Committee in every department.

"6) Other demands for departments and shops to be adopted by the workers.

"All dye workers stand united under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union. Let no one divide your ranks. One strike. One picket line. One Strike Committee. The dye workers pledge a united front with the strikers in the silk mills for a joint victory. No settlement of the strike without an open vote of all strikers, regardless of union affiliation."

A.F.L. Prepares Sell-Out

The A. F. of L. leaders, including Eli Keller, together with national organizers of the United Textile Union, took a further step in preparing the sell-out of the thousands of strikers when they boasted at week-end meetings that they favor arbitration through the code negotiations and oppose the dyers' strike. The speakers at the United Textile (Associated Silk) meetings openly boasted of their close relation to U. S. Labor Conciliator John Moffitt, who sold out the strike of South River (N. J.) needle trades workers last year.

Several thousand workers will be at the Lodi plant at 5:30 Monday morning to prevent the starting of the mill. The Lodi plant, four blocks long, has never been on strike and is the fortress of the dye industry.

More than a thousand of the Saturday issue of the "Daily Worker" was distributed throughout the strike area. The "Daily Worker" representative spoke at the main strike meeting on Saturday at Carpenters Hall.

San Martin Named President of Cuba

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

festo called on the Cuban masses to "demonstrate their repudiation of imperialism, and to show solidarity and militancy in the face of the insolent military and naval display of the Washington Government."

Junta Tries to Disarm Workers

The junta countered by keeping machine guns mounted at all strategic points where workers assemble, and by continuing its efforts to disarm the workers and peasants.

All resident American capitalists, and the big Cuban capitalists, are exerting every pressure they can on President Roosevelt and Ambassador Welles to have marines land and disarm the workers and peasants. Such a step would inevitably result in drenching the island with blood.

Roosevelt Visits Quantico Marines

President Roosevelt spent half an hour with Colonel R. P. Williams, commander, at the Quantico, Va. naval base, where a regiment of marines is concentrated, ready to be rushed to Cuba as a Cuban expeditionary force.

A plank in the program which President San Martin swore to carry out, at his inauguration at noon today, calls for nullification of the Platt amendment to the United States constitution, which declares that the United States claims control of Cuba's foreign indebtedness, the "right" to intervene, and the "right" to employ the island as a strategic base for naval and military operations. Spokesmen of the regime immediately added that "they had many more important things to attend to now than the question of the Platt amendment."

• • •

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. — Word was received from Buenos Aires that the Argentine government, which is influenced by British imperialism, had sent a message to Washington expressing opposition to U. S. intervention. A resolution opposing intervention was also introduced in the Peruvian congress, but there was not a quorum to vote on it. Brasil and Chile were reported ready to join with Mexico in greeting the new regime and calling on the Cuban masses to submit to it and "speedily restore order."

SPORTS

"Swell Kids"--Before and After

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

A hand is a letter anent last Friday's column on Ernie Schaaf and the intelligence of various professional stars. I reprint the controversial paragraph.

"No imaginative person could ever become a great boxer, no one with a variety of interests could climb to the top of the heap in diving, golf, anything. You have to train too much, your entire outlook is twisted into achieving perfection. Nobody with normal impulses can score three cruel knockouts in one night as Dempsey has done."

The correspondent, who signs himself Ex-Pug, writes: "Many boxers I know are swell kids. Several of them are high school graduates and went in for boxing to support families. They got as much brains as the next fellow, but fighting is their business, so they have to put their feelings aside same as men who work in slaughterhouses. If you ever met them outside the ring, as you seem to have, you know they're as human as you and me.

"Take this Ross who is fighting Canzoneri next Tuesday. His father owned a delicatessen store and he was murdered, so Barney went ahead and he has been supporting his mother and his brothers ever since. From all you hear Canzoneri is also a peach of a little fellow."

I do not say that the boxer, starting from scratch, in inferior as a rule to the average youngster. But all-consuming training grinds and the rigors of merciless competition soon transform him into a vicious automaton devoid of reactions we are accustomed to considering as normal. Possibly that's going too far. I, too, have known fighters who were "peaches of little fellows."

But either they quit the ring or drank themselves into oblivion, or died of "occupational diseases" like syphilis or concussion of the brain (Schaaf) or signed off to become bouncers at night clubs and company thugs at coal mines. The period of awful letdown after fights usually has to be filled by powerful and ruinous stimulants. Harry Greb, who was probably the most perfect fighting mechanism I've seen, is a classic example. He needed less training for bouts than any topnotcher in recent years. He took it easy up till the very moment of the initial gong, then he became a snarling beast, bent on destruction. The stream of abuse he poured into opponents' ears would alone be sufficient to stun "Ex-Pug's" ordinary "high school graduate."

• • •

NO wonder after the fights Greb plunged into an almost equally intense round of street brawls, booze and women. Immediate transition into a quiet suburban existence is possible only for freaks like Sharkey. Greb packed a hundred arenas with oppressed truckdrivers and file clerks howling for blood, Greb enriched a hundred promoters, Greb died around the age of thirty, burned out, the ideal of capitalist "sport."

Canzoneri and Ross may be "swell kids." The fact that Barney is good to his mother indicates nothing, of course. Every big shot gangster I know is a grand family man after hours. Hitler is probably a perfect darling to his boy friends. Jimmy Walker spends over a hundred dollars for one of Betty's nighties. Still, Tuesday's headliners may be two swell kids.

But I have before me two close-ups of the boys from Sunday's Herald-Tribune. Look at Ross. He's been fighting only a few years and there are still glints of intelligence in his brown eyes. He's at his peak, his body is clean and slender, his face comparatively unmarked. To be sure, the accompanying interview carries a number of statements which make you dubious about the boy's sharpness. For one, he remarks that, fighting as an amateur for several years, "I only brought home ten, twenty, maybe fifty dollars at a time." "Apparently," comments the reporter, "he considered himself an amateur until he was paid off in three figures."

Look at Tony Canzoneri. At twenty-five he's ex-feather and ex-lightweight champion. He has been fighting ten years, falsifying his age before he was eighteen. Tony's gimlet eyes peer out of a bruised, flattened moonface which has been pounded into insensitivity by Routis, Singer, Chocolate, Berg and scores of others. He retains his punch probably, but he has lost much of his speed and verve. He may or may not know it, but Canzoneri is inexorably on the skids. He will fight until he can no longer draw enough customers to make it worth the promoters' while. He won't know enough to quit in time.

When he's through, he'll be through not only as a fighter but as a man.

Standing of the Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Wash'ton	90	48	.652	Detroit	68	71	.495
New York	80	53	.602	Chicago	61	75	.448
Cleveland	72	63	.514	Boston	57	83	.407
Philadel.	68	65	.511	St. Louis	51	87	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	80	51	.611	Boston	71	62	.534
Pittsburgh	78	61	.539	Brooklyn	58	77	.424
Chicago	77	61	.558	Philadel.	53	79	.396
St. Louis	74	64	.536	Cincinnati	52	84	.382

Inning by Inning Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit .....001 000 000—1	7	0	
New York .....001 001 00x—2	4	2	

Fischer and Hayworth; Gomes and Dickey.

Detroit (2nd) ..000 100 000—1	3	3	
New York .....100 130 12x—8	10	0	

Lawson, Frasier and Pasek; Allen and Rensa.

First Game

St. Louis .....000 001 002—3	6	0	
Boston .....000 000 002—2	5	0	

Hadley and Shea; Welland, Kline and Ferrell.

Second Game.

St. Louis .....000 000 000 04—4	8	3	
Boston .....000 000 000 00—0	7	3	

Blaeholder and Hemsley; Welch, Brown, Andrews and Ferrell.

Only games scheduled.

Cleveland .....002 000 010—3	7	1	
Washington ....300 000 40x—7	11	1	

Hildebrand, Hudlin and Spencer, Stewart, Russell and Sewell.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....000 000 000—0	4	1	
St. Louis .....000 412 00x—7	11	1	

Frankhouse, Zachary, Mangum and Hogan; Hallahan and Wilson.

Second game not finished at press time.

(First Game)

New York .....000 003 021—6	13	0	
Cincinnati .....010 000 000—1	9	1	

Fitzsimmons, Hubbell and Mancuso; Benton, Frey and Lombardi.

Second game not finished at press time.

(First Game)

Pittsburgh .....00s 002 000—2	6	4	
Brooklyn .....010 000 000—1	5	2	

Swift and Grace; Beck, Leonard and Outen.

(Second Game)

Pittsburgh .....010 000 001—2	8	2	
Brooklyn .....000 000 012—3	7	2	

Birkofer, Harris and Finney; Mungo and Lopez.

(First Game)

Philadelphia ....000 000 000—0	6	0	
Chicago .....100 300 00x—4	7	0	

Rhem, Liska and Davis; Tinning and Hartnett.

(Second Game)

Philadelphia ....100 010 000—2	4	1	
Chicago .....020 002 00x—4	7	0	

Pearce, Berly, Ragland and Davis; Nelson and Hartnett.

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Tobacco Workers Build Militant Union in General Strike

35 Shops Settle, Raise Wages, Recognize Union; Establish Party Nuclei in Large Shops

By JOE KISS

The general strike of the tobacco workers, called by the Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union in Greater New York, began Aug. 21. Four thousand workers, a large number of them Latin Americans as well as other nationalities, Hungarians, Checoslovak, Italians, etc., responded to the strike call.

At the first general mass meeting, a large rank and file strike committee was elected, representing both large and small shops. We must point out the weaknesses of the strike committee in the first two weeks in not being able to come forward with clear-cut demands and lead the workers.

The general demands, which came out in the form of a very complicated equalization price list which was not understood thoroughly by the strikers—was really the Tampa equalization price list of 1929. For this reason there were very few settlements, and none with the large shops which employ 100 workers or over, where this equalization list was impossible to present and therefore no settlements could be reached.

We must point out the main weakness. This was in the leading committees of the general strike. Although they were members of the union, they did not understand clearly the Trade Union Unity Council line on the question of demands as well as the necessity of building the tobacco Workers' Union.

In the midst of the strike, by constant discussion with the workers on the picket line, at committee meetings, at mass meetings, the wrong approach was fully overcome and workers as a whole unanimously adopted demands for a general 25 per cent increase in the large shops and a uniform price settlement for the small ones.

The question of organization and the role of the union as the initiator, organizer and leader of the strike was brought out very sharply. This was achieved in spite of the oppositions of the conciliators, who maintained that the strike is being led by a United Front Committee (which is true), but that the Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union has nothing to do with the strike. The sentiment of the strikers was hammered out in such a way that they fully understood the vital necessity of establishing a strong militant union in the trade.

Settled Shops

So far 400 new members have been recruited for the union. Thirty-five small and large shops were settled, with the majority recognizing the T. W. I. U. and signed agreements; no hiring and firing without the consent of the union, no discrimination and recognition of the shop committees plus increase in wages ranging from 10 to 30 per cent.

We also recruited about 15 militant strikers into the Party, among them a few Negro workers, and established a Party nucleus in one of the big shops which settled.

It is interesting to note the role of the Cigar Makers' International Union of the American Federation of Labor, which resisted and sabotaged the strike, although they were invited to unite for the purpose of carrying through the strike for decent living conditions. This is the same as the treacherous policy in the last general strike of 1919, called and led by the chairman's committee. At that time also, in spite of the deplorable living conditions and low wages of the workers in the industry, the American Federation of Labor officials refused to enter the strike at the beginning. They entered the strike only when the ranks of the workers were weakened and when they saw the time ripe to come into the situation for the purpose of settling the shops in the name of the A. F. of L. under the very same conditions that they had before.

But the situation today is different than it was in 1919. Now many A. F. of L. members have joined the ranks of the Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union and shops formerly controlled by the A. F. of L. have responded to the call of the General Strike.

Thus the tobacco workers in Greater New York are on the road to establish a powerful Industrial Union under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League. They will go further in the organization of the large masses of unorganized tobacco workers and mobilizing and preparing for new battles out of which the workers will come out 100 per cent victorious.

APEX CAFETERIA
827 Broadway, Between 12th and 13th Streets
All Comrades Should Patronize This
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP

All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 50 E. 19TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

Farmers Issue Nat'l Call for Meeting to Fight Against Ruin

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace Admits That Farmers' Lot Worse Than Ever; Conference Will Discuss Mortgage Debts, Rising Costs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—At the very moment that the leading officials of the Agricultural Administration are beginning to admit that the Roosevelt program of rising prices has been of no benefit to the farmers, comes news of a nation-wide call for a National Conference of farmers.

The call is issued through National Committee for Action, a national organization backed by 30,000 farmers and 34 farm organizations throughout the country.

The call of the farmers coincides with the admission made yesterday by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, that the cost of goods that the farmer buys have advanced more rapidly than the costs of the things the farmer sells, thus intensifying even more the burdens and poverty of the vast majority of the country's small farmers.

To Be Largest in History

The Conference to be held at Chicago, from November 8-11, is the second of its kind, the first one being held last year at Washington, D. C., and it is expected to be the greatest gathering of farmers in the history of the country.

Fully 1,000 farmers are expected to take part in this Conference which will be one of the greatest gatherings of farmers in this country. At this huge meeting farmer-delegates will take steps to build a united front of all busted, mortgaged, dispossessed, ruined and almost ruined farmers, for a national fight for real and immediate relief.

Farmers of every political party, of every faith and every creed, regardless of race or color, regardless of whether they are members of farm organizations or not, are called upon to elect delegates to this great conference.

The Farmers National Committee for Action set up at the First Farmers National Relief Conference consisting of farmers belonging to the Grange, the Farmers Union, the Farm Holiday Association, the United Farmers' League and various state protective associations and cooperatives are backing this conference and will send delegates to it from organizations. Unorganized farmers may elect delegates from mass meetings, from school house meetings, and from picnics.

Farmers' Lot Worse

There is only one limitation. Every delegate must be a farmer, a real working farmer who derives his income from his work on the farm, a farm woman, a farm youth, a farm worker, or a dispossessed farmer. "Gentleman farmers," big landlords or merchants and bankers who own farms, are not welcome.

The Conference has been called because the Roosevelt Administration has not made good its promises of relief to the farmers. The New Deal has cut the farmers' acreage but it has put nothing in the pockets of the farmers. It has restricted his market by placing a sales tax on his products which make them harder to sell to the workers in the city. And in the meantime, the prices on things which the farmers must buy have risen out of reach. The problems of debts, rents, and taxes are still unsolved, and the so-called refinancing provisions of the New Deal agricultural act have failed to prevent foreclosures and evictions.

Plan Action

Conditions on American farms demand action. The Second Farmers' Conference will mean that the oppressed and exploited farming people will get together to lay plans for this action.

What shall the farmers do about the plow-under, butchering, destruction campaign of the New Deal? What about the actual hunger, the needs for vital necessities which exist on hundreds of thousands of farms? What about foreclosures and evictions which have made many farm families homeless and which threaten countless more? What about the tremendous pressure of the creditor class, the banks, the insurance companies, the money sharks. Is cancellation of back debts the next step for the farmers?

These are some of the questions which the farmers will answer at the Second National Conference. There is nothing cut and dried about the Conference. The farmers will decide these questions themselves.

All farmers and all farm organizations, local, state and national, are urged to order copies of the call from the executive secretary of the National Committee, Lem Harris, at 1632 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Further information about the Conference may also be obtained from Mr. Harris.

The Conference will be held at the People's Auditorium in Chicago. Sleeping accommodations are being arranged through the cooperation of workers' organizations in Chicago. Farmers will travel, for the most part, in trucks, just as they did to the Washington Conference last December. Each farmer is urged to bring with him blankets and provisions to be used both on the trip and during the stay in Chicago.

All farmers are urged to begin at once preparing meetings and electing delegates. One delegate for every 25 members or fraction thereof of your local may be elected. Or if your community is unorganized, one delegate for every 25 farmers attending the meeting may be elected. The Farmers National Committee for Action calls on all farmers ready to struggle for better conditions to build a national movement to win real relief.

NO RAISE AHEAD

BALTIMORE, Md.—What the NRA stands for according to a worker in Baltimore:

Nothing Really Accomplished.
National Racketeering Association.
No Relief Anyway.
No Raise Ahead.
Nabob's Rotten Applesauce.

Organize Union in 2 Buffalo Foundries; Demand Higher Pay

Union Leaders Cush, Meldon Speak on Sept. 16

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Recent examples of the work of the Steel and Metal Workers Union here, carried on under the direction of Nathan Feld, district organizer of the Trade Union Unity League are:

Election of a shop committee by the workers of the Strong Steel Foundry, which on Tuesday presented demands to the company covering the following points: Fifty-five cents an hour for chippers, 68 cents for moulders, a flat rate of 55 cents for laborers, and a general 20 per cent increase for skilled workers.

On the same day a meeting was held by workers of the Atlas Steel Foundry, located near the Strong plant, and the shop organized.

A meeting of the elected department committeemen of the Donner plant of Republic Steel has been held and a complete program of completing and consolidating the organization of the workers on all of the three turns (shifts) adopted. There are now some 35 rank and file organizers active in the plant. Temporary officers (chairman, treasurer, financial secretary and recording secretary) have been elected.

A general meeting of Donner plant workers has been called for Sept. 16, at which National Chairman Cush and National Secretary Meldon will speak. Permanent officers will be elected at this meeting.

Buffalo District to Hold Convention of Steel Union, Sept. 16

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Due to rapid extension of organization work, the District convention of the Steel and Metal Workers Union called for Sept. 16 will in all likelihood consist of some 60 or 65 delegates instead of the 45 as at first expected. Delegates will be elected from every important steel and metal plant in the Buffalo area.

Pat Cush, National Chairman of the Union, and John Meldon, National Secretary, will be present at the convention and report on the work in other districts. National Chairman Cush will spend a week in the district and speak to numerous meetings now being organized.

Dockworkers Strike in Cleveland for Wage Increases

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 18 dock workers of the Terminal Corporation went on strike at the 11th Street pier. Expectations are for a full stoppage of the 200 dock workers when the next boat comes in Thursday. Sugar and light metal products are unloaded by the Terminal Corporation.

News of the Buffalo dockworkers strike victory in winning a 20 per cent wage increase has greatly cheered the dockworkers, and unless the company grants wage increases this corporation will be tied up in a strike.

National Events

Workers Center Picnic

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—A picnic will be held by the Workers' Center next Sunday at the grounds in Breslau on the Susquehanna River between the two bridges. Funds raised will go for the Center's rent fund.

* * *

Cleveland Gezang Farein

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland Freiheit Gezang Farein and Mandolin Orchestra holds rehearsals every Wednesday and Thursday at 8 o'clock in 14101 Kinsman Road under the direction of Comrade H. Dobkowsky. The 103th Street section meets at the Republican Hall, 105th and St. Clair Ave. on Mondays. All workers are invited to join these rehearsals.

Negro Is Murdered at Welfare Island

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"There were six or seven other prisoners there when Matthews was murdered. They were dopies and the officials ought to be able to learn who they were — if they want to, though most of the dopies are scared of the guards lest they don't get any more drugs. Why, you know, you can get shots in the arm right out in the open on Welfare Island. Some of the guards themselves supply the dope."

A copy of Shahian's affidavit that he saw Matthews killed has been forwarded also to Dr. Harold Rypins, Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners with headquarters in Albany, for investigation of Dr. George Gordon and the other physicians who attended the Negro who did not "notice" that his "coma" was from ascertainable causes. Other affidavits showing incredible carelessness or callousness on the part of the attending physicians in the care and treatment of prisoners have also been forwarded to Dr. Rypins for investigation so that the physicians found guilty may be brought up on charges before the Medical Grievance Committee and their licenses to practice revoked.

That evidence dealing with the open distribution of narcotics within the prison walls right under the noses of the officials has been presented to U. S. District Attorney George Z. Medalie for investigation and prosecution under the federal narcotic law.

Hathaway Demands Action

Yesterday Clarence Hathaway, editor of the "Daily Worker," forwarded the letter to District Attorney Crain demanding an immediate investigation into the charges contained in Shahian's sworn affidavit and prosecution of the officials involved:

"September 9, 1933."

"District Attorney Crain
"137 Center Street
"New York, N. Y.
"Dear Mr. Crain:

"Enclosed is the original affidavit which we have received from Mark Shahian of 353 Beekman Ave., the Bronx, regarding the hitherto suppressed murder of one James Matthews, on Welfare Island in October, 1933.

"Mr. Shahian's affidavit also reveals horrible conditions existing in the city penitentiaries. His charges are of so grave a nature that we earnestly urge you to institute an immediate investigation of them to be followed by prosecution of those officials found guilty.

"Every effort has been made by Commissioner of Correction William J. Cahill, to frustrate the 'Daily Worker's' efforts to check Mr. Shahian's statements. Nevertheless, the 'Daily Worker' has established the authenticity of his dates and a considerable portion of his testimony. Mr. Shahian is ready to appear before the Grand Jury and tell his story as soon as you call him.

"Very truly yours,
"C. A. Hathaway,
"Editor."

* * *

TOMORROW THE DAILY WORKER WILL TELL THE AMAZING STORY OF HOW TAMMANY OFFICIALS ARE TRYING TO SUPPRESS THE FACTS ABOUT MURDER, BRUTALITY AND DOPE SMUGGLING ON WELFARE ISLAND.

"Welfare" Island Indeed!

Prisoners herded back into cells after the last outbreak—the most recent of a long series—at Welfare Island. Brutality and rotten food in the graft-ridden prison have resulted in frequent revolts on the part of the inmates. Inset shows Henry O. Schleth, the "frank" warden of Correction Hospital, who thought there would be no objection to examining records of the Matthews murder "if it wasn't so near election time."

Welfare Island Called 'The School for Crime'

"I Saw the Killing"

conscious of what was being done to him.

The keeper then cursed at Matthews calling him the dirtiest names, such as, "You black son-of-a-bitch! You dirty black dog! You can't fool me!" While he was saying this he was striking Matthews' head against the cement wall.

Matthews then slumped to the floor without saying a word.

know that Matthews had been murdered.

I have told this story of my own accord, and every word of this affidavit is the truth.

Mark Shahian

Sworn to before me this day of August, 1933

Excerpt from sworn story of Matthews' murder which Tammany officials are trying to suppress.

Dope Traffic and Crime Rampant at Prison; 'Investigations' Bring Whitewash

Riots, bloodshed, dope peddling and other scandals have marked Welfare Island during the past two years and earned it the title of "The School For Crime."

Investigations have been conducted into the vicious brutality of the guards, killings and other numerous crimes but invariably these have been whitewashed by the officials. Prisoners, fearful of talking lest "it be taken out on them," have protested ignorance and maintained closed mouths. Even a federal investigation into the open sale of dope on the Island was fruitless, the authorities either being balked by terrified prisoners or unwilling to probe too deeply lest worse scandals be uncovered.

The Tammany Brand

The Tammany mark on the Island was clearly seen in the case of Joe Rao, alias Joey Raio, Joseph Consers, and other aliases, who was involved in one investigation regarding the murder of George Holshoe on Oct. 23, 1932. The investigation resulted in a whitewash.

Rao, a gangster in his own right and a henchman of Dutch Schultz, the beer baron, was arrested on a charge of beating up a policeman. Magistrate Edward Weil, despite the fact that the policeman showed his bruises, decided that there was not sufficient evidence on which to hold the gangster, and suggested a charge of simple assault.

When the gangster was released on bail he was re-arrested on a charge of extortion and finally sentenced to an indeterminate period in the penitentiary.

Rao immediately organized a dope peddling ring right in the jail, according to an investigation by federal authorities. Over the control of the dope ring, a fight started in the warden's office which resulted in the murder of Holshoe. A free-for-all riot broke out, the prisoners finding release against the brutality of the guards in fights, attacks on the keepers, shouting and yelling. Bombing planes were sent over the Island, 350 heavily armed police were rushed to the scene, and several investigations started.

When the authorities had secured control over the situation District Attorney Crain assigned two assistants, Saul Price and George M. Carney, to investigate the Holshoe murder and the causes of the riot. In the meantime Warden Joseph A. McCann, announced that struggle for the control of the dope selling ring had nothing to do with the riot but that it was caused by two factions—one Irish and the other Italian.

Negro's Death Hushed Up.

The Assistant District Attorneys, after their investigation, announced that there was no evidence of dope selling and also stated that the riot had resulted from a fight between the two factions.

George Z. Medalie, U. S. District Attorney, nevertheless hailed the warden and a number of deputies before the federal grand jury to testify on the open sale of dope on the Island. The grand jury refused to find indictments against anyone.

James Matthews was murdered by a prison keeper during this period and last other unfavorable publicity result, the death was hushed up along with several other suspicious deaths.

Preceding this outbreak another riot occurred in August 1930 when 400 prisoners clashed on the penitentiary grounds, attacking each other and the guards with bats, clubs, sharpened sticks and chairs. An investigation of this riot also resulted in a white-wash despite the fact that 27 prisoners were injured.

The attitude of prisoners towards confinement in "The School for Crime" was shown when on January 24, 1931, Herman Metzner, a drug addict, pleaded pitifully with County Judge Martin in Brooklyn not to send him to Welfare Island "for even the keepers there peddle dope" he said in open court.

"I want to break myself of the habit," he begged. "But you enter in there shattered and come out worse."

Active Dope Traffic.

Deputy Commissioner Joseph Fishman who interviewed Metzner later announced that the prisoner refused to name the keepers who peddle dope. Fishman frankly stated that Metzner was agraid to talk for fear of what would happen to him if he "squealed."

On April 10, 1931, enough heroin was found on two prisoners to make 1250 papers which are sold for $1.00 each.

On June 7, 1931, Nnckolas Andreski, a butcher was arrested at the city hospital on the Island with a large quantity of narcotics. Apparently he was competing with the dope ring. The butcher's salary was $75 a month but his bank books showed deposits of $900 during the preceding four months.

On July 5, 1931, Charles Michael Feisel was stabbed on the penitentiary grounds.

On the September before Louis Ellis, who "did not play fair" with the prison narcotic ring, was found murdered in his cell.

On October 16, 1931, Robert Weiner, a prisoner said to be involved in peddling drugs, was found seriously injured in his cell.

Affidavit Describes Murder of Prisoner

Was Eye-Witness to Slaying of Negro

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

transferred after two days stay there to Hart's Island.

While at Hart's Island I found a copy of the "Daily Worker," a newspaper, on the prison grounds. While a number of the prisoners and I were reading it, a guard came over and demanded that he be given the paper and told us that we could not read any such newspapers. On my return to the dormitory that day I was singled out by the keeper and asked who had given me the "Daily Worker." I replied that I had found it on the grounds. He then struck me full in the face with his club, knocking out three front teeth from my lower jaw and breaking and loosening the teeth in my upper jaw. After more questioning he struck me again with the club on the back of my head, causing a large swelling. I fell to the floor, blood pouring from my face. I was taken into the dormitory and about an hour later asked by another keeper whether or not I would like to go to the hospital. I was very weak at that time from the blows and loss of blood and nodded to him that I would like hospital attention. They then took me to the dentist at Hart's Island who refused to treat me at that time, stating that it would be necessary to first determine by X-rays whether or not my jaw was fractured. After examination, he extracted a broken tooth from my mouth. About three days later I was taken to the prison pen at Welfare Island to await an examination by one of the doctors there.

I arrived there Monday, October 17, 1932. I was placed in the dormitory along with about 45 other prisoners. On the bed next to me was lying a Negro about 35 years of age. He introduced himself to me as James Matthews. I gave him my cigarettes as I was not in a condition to smoke. He became friendly with me and told me that he was not feeling well, and that he had not worked that day at the regular prison work because of illness. The next morning, at about 7 a. m. I was told that breakfast is dished out at a mess hall about 200 yards from my dormitory. I dressed and asked Matthews who was lying on his bed dressed, whether he was going to have any breakfast. He shook his head and said that he was not feeling good and that he could not eat anything. I managed to get into the mess hall and not being able to chew any food, I had only a few drops of coffee and then went back to the dormitory.

Matthews was still lying on his bed. I offered him an orange and said it would be a good thing if he took something in his mouth, since it might make him feel a little better. I helped him to sit up and he had a bit of the orange. At 8 a. m. the keeper came around to get all the men to work who had been checked off at the office as being fit for the daily work and routine. The keeper called the names of the men of his gang and finding that Watthews did not respond to the call, rushed over to his bed. He kicked Matthews in the groin (the entire bed consists of a narrow spring which is covered only by a blanket, there being no mattress, and is no more than about one foot from the ground) and shouted: "Get up, you black dog, you can't fool me. Get to work!" Matthews rolled off the bed on being kicked and lay without moving on the floor. The keeper went over to the other side of the bed where Matthews had fallen, gripped him by the hair (Matthews had long black hair) and struck Matthews' head against the cement floor a number of times. I myself was terribly frightened at this time thinking that he might do the same to me. I got off my bed and walked a few feet away. I then saw the keeper drag Matthews from the floor, force him up against the wall, holding him in place by sticking his club in Matthews' stomach with his right hand and holding Matthews by his hair with his left hand. I noticed that Matthews' eyes were bulging out of his head and that he did not seem to be conscious of what was being done to him.

The keeper then cursed at Matthews calling him the dirtiest names, such as, "You black son of a bitch! You dirty black dog! You can't fool me!" While he was saying this he was striking Matthews' head against the cement wall. Matthews then slumped to the floor without saying a word. He lay on the floor unconscious, his eyes still wide open.

There were about six prisoners in the dormitory at the time, the remainder having left for work. The keeper then went to this office which was about 30 yards away. Through the open door of his office I saw him pick up the telephone receiver and make a call. I was too far away to hear what he was saying. Nobody came in to help Matthews or to give him any medical treatment. He lay there on the floor in the same position, without moving or making a sound. I noticed that blood was streaming from his mouth and that his clothes were covered with blood.

At about 9 a.m. my name and number was called by a messenger and I took my commissary bag to go to the doctor's office. As I left I noticed that Matthews was still lying there unattended. I was sick myself, and frightened to death at what I had seen and I was afraid to say a word to anyone about this or even to offer Matthews any assistance. At the time that I left, the house-gang, composed of about 5 or 6 prisoners who are assigned to do the cleaning work in the dormitory, were mopping the floor and generally cleaning up the dormitory. While Matthews was being beaten all the prisoners were scared to say a word or do anything. They were the "house-gang," prisoners who were almost all dope fiends and got on the "gang" because they bought dope from the keepers.

I waited at the doctor's office until about 11 o'clock at which time I was exhausted and ordered sent to the Correction Hospital for X-rays and treatment. I got to the hospital ward at about 3 o'clock and noticed that Matthews was lying in a bed in the same ward absolutely unconscious, his eyes still staring, wide open. He did not move or make a sound. The dormitory doctor came over to Matthews every once in a while to examine him. I went over to Matthews a few times, whenever I could leave my bed, to speak to him and to see if I could help him in any way, but he just stared and did not say a word.

I went over to a Negro nurse, himself a prisoner, and told him exactly what had happened that very morning. On hearing the story the nurse became very angry and said that he would positively report the whole matter to Negro societies and tell them all that had happened. He said that he would try to give the story to a messenger who could leave the Island and go directly to the Negro societies.

The nurse said that it would not do any good to make any report to anybody on the Island and that as a matter of fact he would be afraid to do anything like that. He told me the next day that he could not get a messenger and that he would have to wait with the exposure until he himself was released.

Matthews was in the same condition all that afternoon and evening. On the next day, Wednesday, October 19, 1932, in the early afternoon, a curtain was drawn around his bed. No one was then allowed to attempt to speak to him or to go near his bed. The nurse told me, and it was generally rumored around the ward that Matthews was in a dying condition. There was a curtain around Matthews' bed all day Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

On Friday I was removed to a different dormitory where I still received some medical treatment. On October 25, 1932, I returned to the ward where Matthews had been. I noticed that Matthews' bed was empty. I asked the Negro nurse whom I had spoken to before what had happened. He told me that Matthews had died. The nurse said that they had constantly been trying to revive Matthews, but that since the time Matthews had been taken into the ward he could neither speak nor move, nor give any sign of consciousness. I told the nurse that if it was the last thing I ever did, I would expose all the rotteness that went on in the place, and that I would let the whole world know that Matthews had been murdered.

I have told this story of my own accord, and every word of this affidavit is the truth.

(Signed) **Mark Shahian.**

Sworn to before me this 12 day of August, 1933.

David Schreibman,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.
N. Y. County Clerk's No. 422
Commission Expires Nov. 15, 1934.

600 Miners Cross Over to Arizona for Strike Meeting

Many Walk 21 Miles, When Militia in N. Mexico, Under Martial Law, Prohibit Strikers from Gathering; Miners Face Hunger

GALLUP, New Mex., Sept. 4.—Denied the right to hold union and strike meetings, 800 miners and their families came 21 miles to the Arizona state line to carry on the plans for strike activities. Those who had no cars started out hours earlier on foot to the meeting. The gathering took place in a huge cave in the red rocks of Lupton, Arizona. Two truckloads of troops guarded the state line with the intention of preventing the strikers from returning to Gallup at the close of the meeting, but the huge masses of miners prevented them from attempting this, and they returned to Gallup. Martial law forbids the gathering of more than three people in a group.

Additional forces, sent in here to aid the work of the strike, were held by the troopers in the union office and not permitted to leave. A permit for a meeting was secured from Brigadier General Woods, who instructed the miners' committee that they could meet but could not make "inflammatory" speeches. At the meeting, Martha Roberts announced that the union was going to demand a definition of the word inflammatory, before they spoke. An editorial in the Albuquerque Journal, flaying the mayor for his strikebreaking activity in sending in the troops, was read instead. The meeting was then adjourned and a picnic of the miners took place at the Red Rock Cave late that afternoon. One of the miners brought a can of paint and in huge letters painted across the cave the words "National Miner's Union, Aug. 28, 1933." This is the date the strike was called.

The meeting was addressed by Pat Toohey, member of the National Executive Committee of the National Miners' Union; H. Allander, representative of the youth section of the union; A. McCormick, member of the Building Trades Council of Denver, and other speakers. The spirit of the meeting ran high. The miners determined to resume their picket lines, which had been dispersed at the point of bayonets by the National Guard. The miners are still 100 per cent out. None of the mines have been able to work.

The next day another permit was secured for a meeting in Gallup. At this time a definition was obtained of what the general meant by the word "inflammatory." The definition included a clause which stated that "any attack on the constituted authority" would be considered a breach. This meant that the speakers were to be prohibited from exposing the strike-breaking activity of Governor Seligman. The speakers refused to do this, and defied the guard. During the course of the speeches, the troops began mobbing up and getting clubs. A guard of 20 workers prevented them from getting at the speakers.

The miners have displayed a marvelous spirit through it all. However, the relief situation is becoming quite serious. Unless help is forthcoming at once, the miners will be forced back to work by hunger. The miners are waging a battle against the operators who are notorious "open shoppers." Strikes before have all been lost. It is evident that this strike is pressing the operators hard. Every effort is being made to break the strike. It is almost a certainty that the miners will win if given sufficient backing. Send all funds to Box 218, Gallup, New Mexico.

The United Mine Workers is carrying on a scabbing campaign, calling on the miners to go back to work, with the threat of expulsion from the union.

General Woods of the National Guard has given a permit for the Gallup Chamber of Commerce to hold a meeting to take up the question of cutting off of relief to the striking miners of Gallup.

24-Hour Picketing Keep Scabs Away at Foundry Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 10—Mass picketing for 24 hours a day is going on at the Walworth Foundry, where the workers are out on strike 100 per cent.

The local press states that "the picket lines are so impregnable that even the news reporters could not pass through."

Employed and unemployed are showing splendid solidarity. The picket lines are so large and strong that after the first few attempts by the company to bring in scabs, all attempts were stopped.

Pat Cush, chairman of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union which is leading the strike for higher wages, was on the first picket line for 12 hours. John Meldon, secretary of the union, and George Beaumont, district organizer, were on the line continuously for the last 20 hours.

The strike committee of 40 meets regularly. A motion was passed preventing Joseph Washington, special labor mediator, representing Pinchot, from entering the strike situation.

Washington attacked Meldon in the local press as "standing in the way of the N.R.A."

Picket lines average 2,000 at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Girl workers are active in the strike.

The Greensburg strikers are planning a mass parade this week. The union calls upon all locals and fraternal organizations to send wires of greetings and financial aid to the strike headquarters, 1411 Broad St., South Greensburg, Pa.

The Unemployed Council here is vigorously supporting the strike, mobilizing the unemployed for picket duty.

NEWS BRIEFS

Miss New York Quits Pageant

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Miss Elsa Donath, New York City contestant in the Atlantic City Beauty Pageant, quit the show, because, she claimed, there was misrepresentation at the national beauty competition. She stated that some girls never saw the states they represented. Miss Illinois lives in Missouri, and had never been to Illinois.

* * *

Kansas Official, Embezzler

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Tom B. Boyd, state treasurer, was bound over today on a charge of converting $150,000 to the use of himself and Ronald Finney, central figure in the investigation into issuance of one million dollars worth of bogus Kansas bonds.

* * *

Trenton Prison Break Foiled

TRENTON, N. J.—Louis Haist, a guard, was charged by prison officials with supplying a pistol and saw blades to inmates of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane for a cash consideration of $2. The plot was foiled when one of the prisoners' wives informed prison authorities.

* * *

Beer War in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—One Illinois price was posted on the doors of a tavern in the beer war area near the borderlines of Illinois-Indiana for fifty mugs for $1.50.

* * *

Race Crash Results in Three Deaths

MILAN, Sept. 10.—Five automobiles crashed in the Grand Prix Automobile Races with three of the drivers meeting death. Guiseppe Compare noted Italian ace, and Umberto Borzoaccini were among those that died in the crash. Count Szaikovsky of Poland was burned to death when his automobile caught fire.

Thugs Beat 10 Jobless Negroes in Park

Jobless Workers Suffer Lacerations, Broken Ribs

NEW YORK. — Ten unemployed Negro workers sleeping in Hester Park on the lower East Side were set upon and badly beaten by a gang of white thugs early yesterday morning. The attack, which occurred at 3:15 a. m. is a part of the general lynch-terror which is sweeping New York.

Capitalist papers Saturday carried a lynch-inciting story of a "six-foot Negro" being hunted in Central Park. This Negro is charged with "attacking 25 women."

The ten Negro workers attacked last night were sleeping in the Park and were attacked by a gang of about 10 organized hoodlums armed with lead-pipe and bats. Severe lacerations of the scalp and painful body bruises were suffered by all of them. One required special medical attention which was given by a doctor of the Workers' International Relief to one Negro whose ribs were broken in the murderous attack.

The shouts of workers in the park, enraged by this attack, caused the thugs to flee. Several white workers forced a plain-clothes man in a patrol car to arrest two of the thugs. They were taken to the Clinton-Delancey Street Station where, despite positive identification by the victims, they were released.

A doctor from Gouverneur Hospital called to the station treated the Negroes after passing remarks about "only a bunch of niggers!"

After the group left the station house, five of them were brought to the Daily Worker office by a white worker and told their story. Food and medical attention was secured for them.

Beaten by Hoodlums

Edward White, Andrew Finn, and Sidney Dense, New York unemployed workers and Howard of Alabama were beaten yesterday morning in Hester Park by thugs armed with bats and lead pipes.

Edward White, Andrew Finn and Sidney Dense suffered lacerations of the scalp and face which necessitated stitches, body bruises and cuts. Howard, a worker from Alabama suffered lacerations of the scalp, body bruises and broken ribs.

Gouverneur Hospital, when phoned and asked about the occurrence blandly informed the Daily Worker that "Oh, they got into a fight over a woman in the Park," and the precinct station informed the Daily Worker that they had never heard of the affair.

This occurrence is a clear example of the spirit of lynch-terror that is being whipped up in New York City. The campaign to prevent the fraternization of White and Negro workers, the vicious attacks on Negro workers are all part of the same campaign of terror, a campaign that may only be smashed by the organized might of the white and Negro workers.

'Daily' Can Help Clarify Problems of Organization

Birmingham, Ala. Workers Say "Daily" Has Improved Much; Offer Suggestions

By ED SIMMONS
Organization Secretary, District 17, Communist Party

In line with putting the Open Letter into practice I must say that the Daily Worker has helped 100 per cent insofar as more news of strike struggles throughout the U. S. A. is concerned.

The Daily has gained new readers here in Birmingham since the 6-8 pages have been put into effect. The workers say that this is the best workers' paper that they ever had a chance to put their hands on, and I can say that we will see to it that the "Daily" continues to grow as it has in the past month or so.

Don't you comrades think that if we would have a column of organizational questions that this would help very, very much? Now when I say organizational questions I don't mean questions that are already "clear" to the leading functionaries, but, instead, basic questions on organization that would help us overcome some of the difficulties that confront us.

This applies more or less to the Black Belt. In this part of the country we are infants, so to speak, in the Revolutionary Movement, but I must say we are willing to learn, and to have questions like the following ones, I believe, would help very much.

1. The Unit. What is a unit? And above all—what is a unit buro, and how should it be elected, and after elected what are the specific tasks that it must carry out.

2. Centralised leadership. On this question there should be a thorough explanation on just how our Party functions, beginning at the very bottom, the unit, and explain step by step until we get to the E. C. C. I.

Now, comrades, I know very well that it would be foolish to think that these two questions could be run in the "Daily" every day, but what I am hitting at is that I believe that we should lay a base, more or less using the above questions, and then from day to day have some questions revolving around these two points.

Before I close I must say that we here in the South do not have the opportunity to attend any kind of Workers' School, and a very, very little time to do any studying, as we are on the go from 7 in the morning until 10 to 12 at night. I therefore say again that questions on organization should occupy just as much space in the "Daily" as anything else. It is needed very much.

* * *

Editors Note: We certainly agree that it is important for the Daily Worker, Central Organ of the Communist Party, to publish clear, simple explanations of organizational problems as suggested in this letter. We are now attempting to do more of this, and have recently published letters from units. As soon as possible we will run such material systematically as Comrade Simmons suggests.

Open Letter Being Put Into Practice by Unit Discussion

The views expressed by Unit 12, Section 1, District 2, in connection with the discussion of the Open Letter that took place at a recent open unit meeting, clearly showed that the extraordinary document was, and will be more so in the future, fruitful of results. Judging from the serious approach to the questions discussed, we may fairly assume that our Party members are firmly determined to bring about a thorough change in their attitude toward the fulfillment of the great tasks the Party is confronted with.

Further, not only were the Party members keen to the present situation of the class struggle, but the non-Party workers present at the unit meeting also evinced a desire that the instructions of the Open Letter be incorporated in the daily activities of the revolutionary movement.

It will not be amiss to cite a few critical remarks by the comrades to prove the healthy spirit in which the discussion of the Open Letter was conducted. For Instance: A comrade plainly and unequivocally criticized our unit organizer, an American born comrade, with a mastery of the language and a fair understanding of the Partl line—for her persistently refusing to speak on the platform, because of "stage fever." Where is her revolutionary fervor and bolshevik zeal to overcome her weakness?

Again, another comrade, while praising the Daily Worker in its achievement of influencing the M. Golds to become contributors of our paper, nevertheless expressed fear that the Daily Worker might go to the other extreme and become a paper of and by the M. Golds. He, therefore, urged the comrades to write more often of shop struggles, of block activities, so that our daily organ really and truly mirrors the struggles of the workers.

The plan of work for our unit for the next three months adopted by the unit meeting and the control figures guaranteeing that this plan is lived up to, will undoubtedly be a means of helping us make the essential change in our work.

A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

By DAN RICO

(Based on Wm. Z. Foster's book, "The Great Steel Strike")

No. 1.—Strike sentiment continued strong till about the middle of the third month, when a feeling of pessimism began to manifest itself. Consequently, at the next meeting of the National Committee I submitted the following figures: 365,000 men on strike on September 29, and 109,300 on strike on December 10. The feeling was to to continue the strike.

No. 2.—The situation was bad. Reports showed that production was beginning to approach 60 to 70 per cent of normal. Possibly 100,000 men still held out. But it seemed like merely punishing these brave fighters to continue the strike. There was no hope of a settlement.

No. 3.—On January 3, the National Committee met at Pittsburgh. At this gathering it was deemed that the strike was hopeless. All organizations were notified. A telegram was sent to all strike centers, and to the press notifying of the decision to call off the strike. Wishing to give a clean slate to the work ahead, I resigned my position as Secretary-Treasurer.

No. 4.—In justice to the loyal strikers, and to enable them to go back to the mills with clear records, the meeting adopted the vote that the strike be called off. We determined that the campaign for the eduction and organization of the workers in the steel mills go forward with unlimited vigor. The great steel strike was ended.

Finnish Comrades Pledge to Carry Out Party "Open Letter"

'Activity of Finnish Party Members in Past Too Much Confined to Federation Work'

By HANS JOHNSON

The Open Letter of the Party Extraordinary Conference, after its translation and publication in the Finnish press of the Party, has been very enthusiastically received by the Finnish Party members as well as the non-Party members in the Finnish Workers Federation.

Reports are coming in from practically every district that the Party fractions as well as the Finnish mass organizations have called special meetings, or are at this moment calling special meetings for the purpose of discussing the Open Letter. In Illinois a district meeting of the Finnish Federation was held where the Open Letter was discussed and a resolution was passed for the carrying out of the tasks laid down in the Open Letter. Reports are coming in from Michigan, Massachusetts and other districts where resolutions have been passed and concrete tasks laid before the membership to be carried out on the basis of the Open Letter.

Consider Weaknesses

The Finnish Buro of the C. C. has adopted a resolution on the Open Letter in which all the past weaknesses of the Finnish Party members and also the Finnish Buro itself are very sharply brought before the entire membership. This resolution, together with the Open Letter, as well as the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Conference on the agrarian question, has been published in the Finnish language, in pamphlet form, of which 5,000 copies have been distributed to the fractions and the Finnish mass organizations.

There is one very important feature in the resolution of the Finnish Buro of the C. C. Concrete tasks are placed before the membership in every district and especially in the concentration districts of the Party. The Executive Committee of the Finnish Workers' Federation has unanimously approved of the resolution of the Finnish Buro of the C. C. and is applying the resolution for the entire membership of the Federation.

One of the main weaknesses of the Finnish Party membership in the past has been their isolation from the inner life and general problems of the Party, they have in the main been confined to national segregation and their work has too much been limited to the work within the Federation. A large number of the Finnish Party members in the past have excused themselves from participation in the work of the units on the basis that they are "too busy" in the work of the Federation. In the past this weakness has not been sufficiently brought before the membership with the object of correcting it. Thus they have also too much neglected to participate in the Party work in factories and shops, thereby also to a large extent neglecting to help in building the T.U.U.L.

Also, there has been a noted isolation from the work among the unemployed, such as block work and building the unemployed councils, although it is fair to mention that the Finnish comrades have fairly well participated in the national, state and local hunger marches, and also in other demonstrations. Nevertheless the fraternalization of the Finnish Party members with American workers is still in a too large of the C. I. to the Finnish comrades in February, 1930, clearly pointed out to the Finnish comrades the necessity of this fraternalization. The Letter stated:

"Down with national exclusiveness! In this connection it is necessary to include in the program a plank on organizational contact and fraternalisation with a degree lacking. The Open Letter the American workers. Wide and active participation of Finnish workers in the class struggles and organizations of the American proletariat should always be considered a great honor . . ." And, further, the letter states: "The Finnish proletarian comrades must consider their object to be direct fusion with the revolutionary militant working class movement in America. Americanization in this means to them a most important and most decisive step towards real internationalism."

The resolution of the Finnish Buro points out that although the 14th plenum resolution of our Party was published in pamphlet form in the Finnish language and thousands of copies were distributed among the Finnish Party members as well as the non-Party members of the Finnish Workers' Federation, the resolution, as far as the Finnish Party membership is concerned, in the most part remained on paper. Until the Open Letter of the Extraordinary Conference only a small number of the Finnish comrades knew of the concentration plans of the Party as laid down in the 14th planum resolution. This weakness will now be corrected.

We must, however, point out that the Open Letter by no means shall be understood to mean that the Finnish comrades must stop doing work in the Finnish Federation. They must still continue to carry on the work of building the Federation and the other mass organizations of the Finnish workers and farmers. They must, by the correct application of the united front policy from below, be able to win thousands of new members into these organizations and away from the leadership of the Finnish bourgeoisie, the social reformist and the social facists. This is part of the general mass work of the Party and its importance should not be underestimated. At the same time each member of the Party, even though he or she is carrying on work in these language organizations, must be able to devote some time to other Party work, such as building shop and factory nuclei, work among the unemployed by helping to build neighborhood and block committees, unemployed councils and the building of the revolutionary trade unions of the T. U. U. L.

The Finnish Buro of the C. C. is confident that the Open Letter and the resolution of the Finnish Buro has stirred up the entire Finnish membership. Judging from the reports and resolutions passed by the fractions so far, the indications are that the membership itself more than anyone else realizes the weaknesses in the work and is correcting itself.

Tasks Set

The Finnish Buro is confident that a real turn will take place in the Party work of the Finnish membership. Unquestionably the Finnish comrades are loyal members to the Party and by correcting their weaknesses and shortcomings, they will on their part help to carry out all the important tasks laid down to the Party membership in the Open Letter.

Among other tasks the Finnish Buro has set itself out to bring a thousand new members into the Party from the Finnish Workers' Federation, the Women's Clubs and the Workers' Co-operatives. This task is to be accomplished before the 16th anniversary of the Russian revolution. Also a drive is being conducted to draw in thousands of new working class elements into the Finnish Workers' Federation, the Women's Clubs and Workers' Co-operatives. A copy of the Finnish Buro resolution wil lbe mailed to all districts of the Party and the District Committees are urged to study it and help, by giving guidance and co-operation to the Finnish comrades to carry out the tasks laid down in that resolution and the Open Letter.

Blue Buzzard Attacks Workers on Land and Sea, Correspondents' Letters Show

Fishermen and Cannery Workers On Coast Organize

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—The fishermen and cannery workers of San Pedro have been feeling the crisis intensely during the last four years. The price of fish has been cut so low that it is impossible for them to make a living. In 1929 the price of tuna was $130 per ton for bluefin and $140 for yellowfin. In 1931 it was cut to $60 a ton and the Van Camp Cannery, which is the biggest buyer here, held out 35 per cent of the catch with the promise to pay after the season. They accumulated half a million dollars in this way, but the fishermen never got back a cent. Now they are paying $90 a ton, but the fish are not running, so the fishermen have not made a cent this season.

Sardines, in 1929, were $13 a ton, that is, the boat owners got $13, but the boat pullers only received $11. In 1931 the price of sardines was cut to $6 and the same price is offered this year. At this price it is impossible for the fishermen to make a living.

Speed-up In Canneries

The most oppressed in the fishing industry are the cannery workers. The crowded conditions they work under, the smell of the fertilizer, and the speed-up are terrible. Most of the workers are women. The wages are 27½ cents per hour. But they are working under the contract system. A worker has to pack 11 boxes of 48 cans in an hour to get the 27½ cents. Very few can do it.

The pay is according to the punches. Thus many times a worker puts in 15 hours' work and only gets paid for 10.

The workers are at the call of the cannery bosses day or night. Many times the workers have to stand for hours around the cannery after they have been called to work before they get an hour's work or so. No pay for lost time. If a machine breaks down for 5 minutes, a half hour is deducted from the pay.

Industrial Union Formed

The Fishermen and Cannery Workers on the Columbia River and Puget Sound struck for higher wages and better conditions. Out of this struggle the Fishermen's and Cannery Workers Industrial Union was organized. It has enrolled in its ranks thousands of workers from Alaska to San Diego. The fishermen and cannery workers of San Pedro heard about the strike and how the workers won all their demands under the leadership of the Fishermen's and Cannery Workers Industrial Union. When an organizer of the Fishermen's and Cannery Workers Industrial Union came here, 41 joined at the first meeting. A meeting was called for Sunday, August 27, at the same hall, Carpenters Hall. Sunday morning when the workers came to the hall the doors were closed and Mr. Daly, the business agent of the Carpenters Local here, who is in charge of the hall, told them that they cannot have the hall for their meeting unless they join the A. F. of L.

Another hall was secured and the meeting held and 36 more joined at this meeting.

Where the Workers and Farmers Rule

By a Worker Correspondent

KISHEMA, Soviet Union.—I am a Bashkir, and in the tsarist Russia the national minorities were extremely oppressed. But now we work here joyfully, because we know that all the resources of our country belong to the proletarian masses.

I am working in a small ship-repairing works in Kishema. When the ship-reconditioning campaign will be over, we will get a leave of absence for one month. The most of us will spend it in a rest house or in a health resort.

Six Dwelling Blocks Built

Six big dwelling blocks have been built this year for our transport workers. We are all provided now with convenient lodgings.

It has been made possible for our children to go to school. In the schools they are provided quite gratis, not only with the necessary school books, but also with shoes and clothes. Besides this they get hot lunches at school.

Our workers usually spend their time after work in the trade union club. They have study circles to increase their knowledge and raise their qualifications. There is a good library and reading room at the club, where we read newspapers and magazines.

Iusupov.

No Limit to Working Hours on Merchant Marine Ships

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The merchant marine has ships running from Philadelphia to all the leading ports on the eastern coast, hauling both passengers and freight. I have in the last two years been shipping in the steward department, in the capacity of waiter. I wish to report that the working conditions on these ships are miserable, both for the men working on deck, and also for the men working below.

Some of the men make as low as $20 a month. The seamen, deck hands, coal passers, and firemen are Negroes. Also all of the stewards except the head steward, are Negroes.

In the steward department there isn't any pretense of a watch. You work just as long as there is anything to do. I, myself, have worked as long as 18 hours in one day.

It is almost impossible to work more than one season on any passenger boat, as your hours are so long, the speed-up so fast, that it is impossible to work more than three month.

Forced to Gamble

The waiters work on the tip system. This is practically the only source of income unless you can gamble. Gambling is bossed over by the headwaiter, who cuts every game, and derives a nice profit, any man refusingto gamble is discharged on his return trip to port.

You also have another petty officer who bootlegs whiskey, the assistant steward, selling his rot-gut to the men, and also deriving a nice profit.

There is little if any organization among the men, but through the efforts of the Marine Workers Industrial Union they are beginning to talk about organizing.

There is one ship, the S. S. Ontario, sailing from Philadelphia to Boston, of which the crew went out on strike in the port of Philadelphia for higher pay. The ship was tied up for six hours, until the port captain informed the men that their salary would be raised when they reached Boston. The Marine Workers Industrial Union was active during the strike, talking to the men, and telling them how to form committees.

There is a possibility that these men will line up in the union in the near future. The men have agreed to fight for higher wages, the stoppage of gambling, the stoppage of bootlegging, and all are dissatisfied with the tip system.

A Waiter on the S. S. Ontario.

Railroad Men Club Together for Daily Worker Sub

(By a Railroad Worker Correspondent)

ROANOKE, Va.—I think the six-page Daily is fine. It has been displayed to a number of railroad men on the Norfolk & Western, and they like it so well that they have made a collection and in the few days you will receive the inscription to place the Daily on the reading tables of the Norfolk & Western Y.M.C.A. in Ohio and West Virginia. How's that for a start?

I have three or four good prospects in line for party membership. They are old timers in the railroad and are well known for their work in behalf of the workers.

Food on Banana Liner Not Fit for Seagulls

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The S. S. Yoro, of the Di Giorgio line, runs between Philadelphia, Mexico and Cuba, carrying bananas. The company is making money on these ships, but they are not paying the crew any of it. I am signed on for a lousy $45 a month and even then they steal part of my wages by paying me $20.30 every 14 days, thus cheating me out of 70 cents each two weeks.

There is no messroom or mess boy on the ship. Only two pounds of cheap Mexican coffee a week is allowed for eight men. One can of sardines a week is handed out, and there is no night lunch or coffee. In the morning the crew gets two eggs and a half cup of weak coffee. Every day for dinner we get pea soup, beans and rice, and on Sundays, we get the bones, wings and necks of the chickens. The officers get the good par. of the chickens. What little meat we get is rotten. Sometimes they mix everything up in a "sea pie," and even the sea gulls can't eat that.

We have to work hard and do a lot of unnecessary work. For instance, the cylinder tops have to be cleaned every watch on our time, and we don't get any overtime or time off. The sailors work nine hours plus overtime, and the quartermasters work four hours on and four off—12 hours a day.

This ship flies the Honduras flag, but is owned by American capitalists. There are several members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union on this ship now.

Garage Worker Tells How Restaurant Cuts Pay by Stagger Plan

By a Garage Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am employed by a bus company of this city, where conditions of labor and wages are of such nature that, in order to sustain my family, I am forced to seek extra jobs.

I am a night worker, leaving the garage at 4 a.m. and the only job I could get for a few hours to help me make the balance of my budget, was a job as extra counterman.

Now this boss of mine, who "signed the agreement" with our President, has hired me as an "extra" counterman, for the hours of from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the tremendous wages of $4 per week, for five days a week.

The boss promised me that he would raise my wages to $5, but his promise did not materialize.

Fearing that he is playing the game on me, I inquired from other workers, countermen and dishwashers from the restaurant, as to the system of work there. They did not think much of the NRA. They told me that the boss had before the "application" of the "agreement" with the President full time countermen, at $11 to $16 per week, and steady full time dishwashers, at $9 to $13 per week. But American efficiency, NRA plus business interests, told him that he could serve all, if, instead of a full time counterman, he can hire two "extras" for the few hours of lunch and supper, at $4 a piece, that is $8.

Moral—Workers, organize against the NRA.

Try to Round Up Transient Jobless to Scab in St. Louis, Mo.

By a Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Blue Buzzard's picture is up in every place you go here in St. Louis. It is in all stores, bakeries, butchers and restaurants. It is also up in the M. P. R. R. shops and was on there right away.

Thousands or more unemployed workers pass through this city daily. Most of these workers are young—just in the teens. Some have suitcases, some are in rags. When they ask for food or means of earning food from any of the places where the Blue Buzzard is in the window, they get turned down.

The railroad dicks and city cops ride the freights out 10 miles and make the train riders get off and walk back to town. At present here, there are many strikes, but the bosses can't get any of the unemployed to do any scabbing. This is a way the bosses intend to get the migratory workers to scab, by beating them off the freights and starving them while in the city.

—T. S. tells.

Letters from Our Readers

A UNIT PLEDGE

New York City

Comrade Editor:

As a result of our increased interest in the new six-page Daily and our revolutionary desire that the Daily shall continue to improve and reach more and more readers, we, the members of Unit 9, Section 2 (New York) pledge ourselves to contribute $1.50 weekly to the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund. Our first contribution was turned in last week.

We would appreciate it very much if the Daily Worker would carry notices in regard to the successful canvassing of workers' homes, with all suggestions as to how this canvassing was made possible. We feel that this will help very much with our work.

We invite all comrades involved in house to house canvassing of the Daily Worker to write us of their experiences in winning new readers for the Daily Worker, the difficulties they encountered, how they overcame them, etc. We will then print them so that all the comrades may benefit from these experiences.—Editor).

A CLEAR EDITORIAL

New York City

Editor of the the Daily Worker:

I liked your editorial in the Sept. 7 Daily Worker—"Hands off Cuba." This editorial explained the Cuban situation to me so that I really understood it for the first time. Can't we have all our editorials of this kind?—that is giving us real detailed information and explanation.

NEOL.

NEW YORK CITY.

Comrade Editor:

Before I proceed any further with the main thought of my letter, I offer you my "congrats." It's a swell job, this new 6-page Daily.

Get hold of the Times of August 17 and look to page 1, column 7, and you will see a headline which reads "Factory Jobs Rose 72 per cent in July. There you have to wade through a mess of figures about how the unemployed are starving without government help and then you come to page 2 and right upon the first line you see the basis for the headline. Employment in July stood at an index figure of 67.3, compared with an index figure of 66.8 for June, "an increase of 7.2 per cent."

Well, comrade, I am no Einstein' but 67.3 does not represent an increase of 7.2 per cent over 66.8 regardless of how you figure it, but only 7/10 of a per cent, which is ten times less.

They also present some figures on payrolls. Though the rate of increase by the figures they show happens to be correct I was moved to go back to the Sunday Times of July 30 in the special features section, where an article bf Russel Owen attempts to show by charts the advance the country is supposed to be making in production, employment, payrolls etc. There I find the following: That the payroll index for June, 1933, stood at 45.9 instead of 43.1 as the Times of August 17 shows.

These figures were obviously twisted around, to hide the fact that while there are men going back to work, the payrolls remain at the same approximate level, while production is at an index figure of 90.

Here you have it all. Not only the stagger plan but speedup to a killing degree. More men working, but the buying power remaining the same, which of course results in more disastrous consequences when wages compare with relief in money standards.

N. I. R. A.? Bah! N. I. S. A. and nothing else but.

J. B.

WHERE WAS THE DAILY?

Queens, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Saturday night, Sept. 2, I attended a street corner meeting of the Communist Party at 47th St. and Greenpoint Ave., Queens. The purpose of the meeting was to open the election campaign of the Party. Mrs. Burroughs and others spoke. Over 200 people listened attentively to the speakers, including five policemen, whose noise failed to drive the crowd of workers away.

Not one copy of the Daily Worker was sold or seen. This is a great error because the listeners are not followed up with the valuable information and instruction which only a workers' paper can give them. Neither do these listeners, who are mainly workers, get the application blank for the Party which is printed in the Daily Worker.

J. S.

In the Home

Today's Menu

BREAKFAST
Fresh Fruit
Boiled Rice, Sugar and Cream
Milk—Coffee

1 cup rice
2 quarts boiling water
1 tablespoon salt

Wash rice carefully, rinsing and changing the water until it is almost clear.

Add rice slowly to boiling salted water, sufficient to cover. Boil thirty minutes or until tender. To test rice pinch a grain between thumb and finger. Drain in a strainer and pour two cups of hot water through the rice to separate the grains.

Save any rice that is left over for tomorrow's lunch. Mix it with cheese and milk and bake.

* * *

LUNCH
Tomato Toast
Boiled Onions
Creamed Potatoes
Milk—Tea

Place toast on a platter or in a serving dish and pour over it hot stewed or canned tomatoes seasoned with salt, pepper and butter.

Boil onions until tender, season with salt and pepper and add butter.

Add white sauce to freshly boiled or cold boiled potatoes. Serve hot.

* * *

DINNER
Stuffed Steak
Spring Beans
Stewed Potatoes

Buy a thin slice of round steak, ask for a little suet. Make stuffing by soaking stale bread crumbs in hot water and seasoning with salt, pepper and sage. Add small pieces of suet. Roll the steak in flour and fasten it around the stuffing with tooth picks or sew it with twine in a large needle. Sear the roll of steak in the hot melted suet, put pieces of suet on top to keep the steak from getting dry. Add a little hot water, cover tightly and bake for thirty minutes.

If string beans are tough, cut them into narrow strips lengthwise. Boil in salted water, drain, add salt, pepper and butter.

Bake the sweet potatoes in the oven with the steak.

NOTICE:

We ask the worker who wrote us about the role of the Jewish National Workers Alliance in the eviction of the tenant from the cooperative house, to come to see us

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

This dress, made up in cotton print or in a printed wool challis, should be easy to wash and iron.

Pattern 1594 is available in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 6 takes 2⅛ yards 36-inch fabric and ⅝ yard contrasting. Illuustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

(Patterns by Mail Only)

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cancer and Capitalism

Leonard S.—Sorry we cannot use your elaborate treatise on Cancer and Capitalism. There is no question that under capitalism, the occupational forms of cancer tend to increase. But there is a relatively larger percentage of the bourgeoisie who die of it. Savages and barbarians die of cancer. People died of it in the middle ages and the number of deaths from carcinoma (cancer) in Soviet Russia does not show the decline registered in those diseases which can be definitely prevented. Writers and other artists who express themsleves fully are not immune to cancer, nor are the women who express themselves sexually to the highest degree. There will be an article on cancer in due time which will discuss briefly what we know about this dreadful scourge, and more fully what we don't know. We are returning your manuscript because it is not sufficiently substantiated by facts. The writer at one time edited a quarterly journal on cancer. You may trust his opinion.

* * *

Hay Fever

N. I., Brooklyn—You have a typical case of hay fever. See the Daily Worker of September 8 for more details.

Leucodermia or Vitiligo

Robert F., Philadelphia—From your description the light patche on your skin seem to be what is known as leucodermia or vitiligo. They are supposed to be due to some violent mental emotion or prolonged depression from illness or anxiety. Some dermatologists ascribe it to extreme heat or cold. The neurotic factor seems to be preponderant in your case and accounts for the tickling in your large toe. At your age (63) pain in the back and the back of the head is not serious, unless it is constant. Have your urine examined in order to rule out kidney disease. There is no cure for the white patches.

* * *

Disease of Old Age

H.W.Y., Sedalia, Mo.—There are a couple of medical books on Geriatrics (treatment of disease of old age), but they are too technical for a layman and are out of print. Capitalism has no use for old men or old women. The subject has been greatly neglected by the medical profession. We are sorry that we cannot offer you any better treatment than the one you are carrying out yourself. You are too old (79) for an operation on the prostate and you are right to refuse it. Continue your bladder irrigations and your mineral oil.

* * *

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New

S.S. UTAH

A novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

Illustrations by Philip Wolfe

THE STORY SO FAR: The crew of the S.S. Utah, after the boat has stopped at Copenhagen, Helsingfors, and Leningrad, U.S.S.R., return to their boat, deeply impressed by what they have seen in the Soviet port, as contrasted with the ports in the other countries. So, when they are awakened at 4:30 one morning and have to wait around for an hour before beginning work; and when they are ordered to work on Sunday, their day off, they refuse. In this move their leader is Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Now read on:

* * *

INSTALLMENT 25

Strike!

AS soon as he left, the men sprang up. What to do now? They looked expectantly to Slim. He ordered Stanley to cover the door again.

"So far so good, fellers. Now the first thing we must do is elect a spokesman. Otherwise we won't know who should speak up, or what to say."

"How about you" proposed Stanley.

Slim answered that he was willing but as he was known up on the bridge for a radical it would be wiser to have another one or two, so they wouldn't think it was a one-man affair.

"How many more do you need? I'm game for one," called Stanley.

"So am I," spoke up Eddie seriously.

"Wait a minute," called Gunnar. "I started this and I want to be in on the finish. How about me and Slim and the kid here?"

Stanley agreed as well as the other men. Just then Fritz knocked on the door. Stanley let him in.

"Bos'n up there talking to the mate. Geez, he looked mad! What's up?"

The men told him in a few words. "Listen Fritz," said Slim: "we don't know where this is going to end, but we're determined to fight it out. In case anything happens—you go and tell the firemen, and the men in your department too. Get them to strike—to refuse to do another lick of work until we're cleared, savvy?"

Fritz promised.

"O.K., Fritz, beat it out again and keep your ears and eyes open. And tell the others, so they'll be prepared."

Stanley peeked out to see if the coast was clear, and let Fritz out. Slim turned to the men:

"Anybody got any more questions?"

Nobody answered, and Slim had Stanley open the door. Everybody resumed his position. Gunnar got under the sheets again, Stanley made himself comfortable in his bunk, Slim rolled a cigarette. Suddenly a thought struck Stanley:

"Supose they offer to pay us if we turn to?"

This was a new one; nobody had thought of it.

"Naw," said Gunnar, "they won't do that."

"You can't tell," insisted Stanley, "they got to have all that dunnage cleared out before they start loading paper, and we're due in Baymo early tomorrow morning."

BUT Gunnar insisted: "Naw, they'll put the Cadets to work or something, but they wouldn't offer to pay us."

The Professor spoke up: "Stanley makes a good point there. Let's be prepared anyhow. Should we work if they offer to pay us?"

"No!" Slim was emphatic. "We don't work on Sundays. Besides, cleaning holds is work for shoremen, not us."

After a second Stanley reflected aloud: "I don't know. I could use a couple of extra dollars. I got to buy an overcoat for winter."

"And I need fare back home to Ohio," suggested the Polack, who appealed to Lag: "What do you say?"

"What the hell, if they pay overtime I'd be willing."

"Me too," chimed in the little Finn.

Gunnar smiled to Slim: "Looks like the majority are against us."

Slim smiled. "Alright men, I'll abide by majority decision. How much shall we ask for?"

"One dollar an hour," demanded Gunnar.

"You're crazy, man," called Lag, "they'd never pay that in a million years."

"Well, to hell with them then. This is Sunday."

"I'll tell you what," suggested Stanley, "how about 60 cents an hour?"

"That's all right," agreed the Polack, quickly.

"Sixty cents an hour or thing back," Stanley amended himself.

"Wait a minute," called Slim. He threw a glance out the alleyway.

"We've got to decide this quickly. I propose that we demand double time for overtime, and that's one dollar an hour. To hell with time back. We got plenty of back time coming as it is, that we'll never get."

Stanley doubted that they would get a dollar an hour. Gunnar argued that every union man got paid double for Sunday work. Further argued Gunnar: "When we don't work a day they log us two for one, don't they? Well, then, this time we got them where the hair is short, and we'll demand two for one, too!"

"What you demand and what you'll get are two different things!" warned the Professor.

"I don't know," said Slim, "I've worked on tankers and colliers on the West Coast where we got a dollar an hour for overtime."

At this, there were no further arguments.

"All right," summed up Gunnar. "I make a motion that we demand a dollar an hour for working today, or we don't turn to. Any objections?"

* * *

AGAIN Slim spoke up: "I still maintain that cleaning holds is the work of shoremen, but if the majority is for Gunnar's motion, I am, too. But I want to add an amendment, which is, that whether we get that doubletime or not, we must get a day off in port tomorrow!"

For a second everything was quiet, the men were surprised at such a demand. Then Stanley called "Bravo!"

Lag was worried. "What the hell's this all about? How can we make such a demand?"

Stanley sprang out of his bunk. "Didn't they make us work this morning? We want that time back!"

Eddie added his mustard: "We got time coming from Copenhagen too!"

"Time coming or not" insisted Slim, "one free day in port for every Sunday put in at sea!"

Lag shook his head unbelievingly at Slim. "That man's gone nuts! Did anybody ever hear of such a thing?"

Slim laughed. "This demand doesn't happen to be a discovery of mine, but of the International of Seamen and Harbour Workers, which has over 500,000 workers in its organizations."

"And it's a damn good demand" agreed Gunnar. "Damn it, it's about time we fellers stood up on our h'nd legs anyhow!"

Silence. Then Slim asked if the motion was supported. Eddie seconded it.

"Alright" called Slim, "now we'll put it to a vote."

"What's the use" repeated Lag, "we'll never get such demands."

"We've got to plan this thing out. And we've got to do this together, so nobody won't have any excuse for backing out later — All those in favor say 'AY'!"

* * *

LAG and the little Finn withheld their voices, the others were for it. Slim turned first to the little Finn and asked what his objection was.

"Well, I don't want to go against you, but in times like these you can't

make such demands. If there was nobody out of work and plenty of jobs——"

"One minute!" Gunnar went up to the little Finn and said threateningly: "Listen here, you! If you was to get a sudden punch in the jaw, what would you do?"

The little Finn instinctively made a motion of self-defense.

Gunnar laughed. "See that! You're defending yourself before anyone does anything to you. Don't worry, I won't start anything. But don't you see: Now we're being attacked by the shipowners, and we've got to defend ourselves now—and not wait for 'better times'!"

The little Finn reformist relaxed, kind of embarrassed.

"Well" called Gunnar in a friendly way, "You're with us, ain't you?"

The man nodded his head, still embarrassed. Gunnar turned to Lag:

"And you old bullheaded Squarehead? You're going against your shipmates?"

Who should have known that Gunnar was such a fine organizer! Within five minutes he had the two weak sisters lined up and the rest of the men feeling good. Slim summed up: "Comrades, its understood then: We strike for double pay for overtime — one dollar per hour — no matter if its deckboy, ordinary, or A.B. Right?" All agreed. "Further, we demand a free day in Raumo tomorrow. And a free day in the future for every Sunday spent at sea. Right?"

"Aye!"

"O.K. Your Committee — Eddie, Gunnar and myself—we know now, what we shall have to say."

Stanley shook up and down on the mattress: "Let's wait and see what happens now."

(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

N. R. A. MEET IN BOULDER FALLS FLAT

BOULDER, Col.—A local N.R.A. meeting fell flat when the workers saw the A. F. of L. leaders working hand in hand with the charity racketeers who have been feeding babies on skimmed milk and giving them inadequate relief.

Monroe Richman, local organizer of the A. F. of L., James Graham Lafayette, state organizer of the organization, and Mrs. Carry Mullendich, head of the charity, ran the meeting.

WHAT'S ON—

NEWLY REORGANIZED Branch Yorkville I.L.D. holding meeting at Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St. September 11. All members please attend.

LECTURE by W. Burroughs at Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St. on the "Role of the Workingclass Women in Election Campaign." All members of the Central Executive Committee, Educational Directors and all other speakers of the local councils are to attend.

WORKERS Laboratory Theatre of the W. I.R. Brownsville Branch. All those interested in dramatic work are invited to report for rehearsals Mondays and Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., 421 Stone Ave., Brooklyn. First rehearsal on Monday, Sept. 11.

REGISTRATION now for the Workers School, Fall Term, 35 E. 12th St. Room 901.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING, Romain Rolland Youth Branch of PSU. Discussion on United States Congress Against War. Auditorium 2700, Bronx Park East, 8:30 p.m.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE "Horror of War" and T. Joyce, MWIU delegate to World Congress Against War, main speaker. Queens Youth Committee for Struggle Against War. Workers Center, 144-59 Liberty Ave., Jamaica. Admission 15 cents.

JIM MARTIN — "Protecting" the Workers — by QUIRT

FLASHES AND CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

A palatial residence in Santa Monica, California. The place is jammed with a select audience waiting to hear Tom Brandon, national secretary of Workers Film and Photo League, speak on the Hollywood film.

Somewhat uneasy, but determined to speak his mind, Tom gets up and proceeds to a systematic, factual disembowelment of almost every reactionary ribbon that's appeared on American screens for the past two years and winds up with a devastating attack on "Gabriel Over the White House," directed by Gregory La Cava.

He is through now and his unknown (to him) hostess approaches him, showering him with congratulations that embraces our boyishly timid Tom. "I liked your talk immensely, Mr. Brandon," she says, "and am in complete agreement with you in your opinion of 'Gabriel Over the White House.' To call it a very bad picture is indeed to say the least about it." etc.

Tom is both puzzled and flattered by this most unexpected conversion of a very swanky bourgeois lady to his viewpoint, when a friend yanks him by the sleeve, winks slyly, and informs in a whispered aside that he is now in the home of Gregory La Cava and that **his ardent congratulator who also thinks "Gabriel" a lousy picture, is none other than La Cava's recently divorced wife!**

* * *

Cecil DeMille paid $18,000 to Harcourt Brace for the rights to Papini's "Life of Christ", which he hoped to make into his "Sign of the Cross" . . . Cecil never even touched Papini's work . . . Just wanted to make sure nobody else got it . . . Hollywood film technicians are working on a short satyrizing Louis B. Mayer, Cali's republican boss and film magnate, who helped break their strike . . . The guys who wrote the story for "International House", which turned out to be a smash-hit, received $300 for their pains . . . Paramount audiences are receiving the NRA short, "The Song of Labor", with eloquent yawns . . .

* * *

Minute Review (Accurately timed by Naval Observatory)

See "One Sunday Afternoon." There are real human beings in it. And a worker who refuses to spy on his comrades in the factory. And you are made to hate a boss with all the hatred you're capable of. I urge you to see it for those reasons alone. I think that director Stephen Roberts, although he knows very little about how to construct a film, is a sincere and unaffected artist. I don't think he'll last long in Hollywood if he tries to stay that way. Anyway, in "One Sunday Afternoon" he's done something that's a great relief from the Hollywood sewer of leg-shows and "new-deal" hysterics. The boss press didn't like the film, which is another point in its favor.

* * *

Paramount is looking for someone to replace Louis Wolheim . . . Scouts are combing the country for a good substitute for the famous profile . . . I suggest General Hugh Johnson who's got the proper pan and is a stirring actor besides . . . John Barrymore will be the Jewish attorney in "Counselor-at-Law" . . .

* * *

Does anyone know why Mr. Jaffe has suddenly decided to abandon plans for producing his loudly trumpeted "Hitler: The Mad Dog of Europe?"

* * *

WELL-FOUNDED RUMORS THAT FOX NEWSREELS HAVE AN AGREEMENT WITH HITLER FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PRO-NAZI PROPAGANDA FOR AMERICAN SCREENS . . . The hideous murderer has been barking at us from almost every newsreel put out by that firm . . . Marchese Paulucci di Galboli has been placed at the head of a large Italian film concern by Mussolini . . . The report adds, and very significantly: "Marchese Paulucci comes to the film with no previous film background, **but considerable politicale prestige** . . ." A cycle of prizefight films is about to begin . . . The Ideal Theatre in Chicago excludes Negroes from its orchestra seats . . . $15,000 to Dempsey for four days' work in a film . . .

Our Penny Pamphlets

In the course of the last few months the Workers Library Publishers has issued a large number of one and two-cent pamphlets dealing with the New Deal, unemployment, fascism, terror and war. These pamphlets should be distributed among the working masses of America in hundreds of thousands.

To assist in the distribution of this literature, the Workers Library Publishers has prepared two posters, displaying the cover of each of these pamphlets. They state that they will be glad to furnish as many of these posters to the districts as they require, if they are advised how many are needed. The posters are attractive and should be on display in every workers' hall

ROBERT MINOR

The Life Story of New York's Communist Candidate for Mayor

By Philip Sterling

SHIRT-SLEEVED and benign in his cubby-hole of an office at the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St., Robert Minor, Communist candidate for mayor, talked yesterday of his party's election platform and revealed, incidentally, the story of a life which has been guided almost exclusively by the burning conviction that the future belongs to the working class.

Active in almost every important struggle of the American working class since 1915, Minor looks upon his candidacy as his first complete return to public life since he was released from New York County Penitentiary in 1930 in broken health. He served six months of a three-year term there with William Z. Foster, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond for leadership of the demonstration of 100,000 workers in the first great unemployment demonstration at Union Sq. on March 6, 1930.

R'arin' to Go Again

He still has to gulp down doses of medicine between telephone calls and committee meetings, but he's r'arin' to go again. He is anxious to resume the pace of activity he has maintained since he was 14, a pace of unremitting thought and action, completely characteristic of his working class interests. How that pace has kept him abreast of the advancing American labor movement and made him an important leader in it, Minor was persuaded to tell yesterday as he talked of the Communist Party campaign plans.

It always takes Minor a minute or so to remember his birth-day, he says, but the police records of a dozen American and European cities would show that he was born in San Antonio, Texas, on July 15, 1884. While these records don't say that the massive-browed, deep-voiced Communist candidate was born of middle-class parents who lived most of their days in poverty, Minor considers this an important determining factor in his life.

Began School at 10

"I didn't start going to school until I was ten," he recalled. "We were too poor to permit my going earlier and I had to quit when I was 14 because we had to have the $3 a week that I could earn to help feed the family.

"San Antonio was still something of a cattle town in those days. I went to work as a messenger boy for the Western Union."

Where his original interest in pictures came from, Minor finds it difficult to remember, but he does recall the incident that gave him determination to become an artist, a determination which, at one time in his life, made him one of the most widely known newspaper cartoonists in America. Let him tell it:

Became a Sign Painter

"Pursuing my duties as telegraph messenger, I passed a sign-painter's shop on the front of which I beheld a huge painting that seemed to me magnificent." He grinned at the recollection. "A grizzled but sturdy fisherman was seated at the tiller of a longboat, his six lusty sons pulling at the oars. The black sky was torn by lurid lighting flashes. One of the sons was saying: 'Father, do you believe in signs?' And the father was reply, 'Yes, son, if they're made by Cadwallader.'"

That decided young Bob. He wanted to become a sign-painter. By pestering the life out of the sign-shop boss, he got himself taken on as an apprentice. He worked there for some

ROBERT MINOR

months, learning to make signs, and teaching himself to draw. At 16 he quit because his wages were cut from 50 to 25 cents a day.

Joined Carpenters' Union

"From 16 to 19 I knocked about the Southwest as a migratory worker on farms, railroad construction gangs, machine shops and at the carpenter trade." He became a member of Local 717, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

His early life had given him plenty of food for thought about the position of the worker in society, but his questionings, doubts, and feelings of rebellion at his lot lacked clarity and guidance. The beginnings of clarification came to him during his wanderings from job to job. Walking the highroad through Brown County, Texas, on his way to a new job one day, a freight wagon, now as extinct as the prairie schooner, passed him. The driver, leaning out, cried to him, "Are you a working man?"

"Yes," replied Minor.

"Well, get up and ride."

Young Bob got up and rode.

Bob and the Old Irishman

"It took us two hours to reach our destination," Minor recounted. "During that time, the driver, an old Irishman, drew me a glowing wordpicture of socialism. The beauty of it transported me from Texas into the future. I have never forgotten, and believe I could still repeat practically all he said."

Following that interview, things seemed clearer. When he joined the carpenters' local in San Antonio, Minor made the acquaintance of other socialists. But of their vague talk of socialism, Minor says he didn't understand much. Participation in a strike led by his union gave him practical experience in the class struggle.

He welcomed Socialism for another reason. It gave him an understanding of something which was as common as heat and drought in the life of the Southwest—the universal cruel oppression of Negro workers.

* * *

(How Minor's interest and activity in the labor movement developed will be told in tomorrow's installment.)

Leaders in every field of Communist activity are chosen chiefly for their fulfillment of two important requisites — their capabilities and their qualification as genuinely representative members of the working class. How do the standard bearers of the Communist Party in the approaching municipal election meet these requisites? The accompanying discussions of the histories and personalities of the three leading candidates, Robert Minor, Ben Gold, and Williana Burroughs, are an attempt to answer this question.

Similar accounts of the lives of Williana J. Burroughs and Ben Gold will be published soon after the series on Robert Minor is complete.

Labor Protection in U.S.S.R. Described in New Pamphlet

A thoroughgoing description of the measures taken to protect the life and limb of the workers in the Soviet factories is given in **"The Protection of Labor in the U.S.S.R."** by Z. Mochov, a new pamphlet just sisued by International Publishers.

To the workers intimately acquainted with the constant danger to life and limb in capitalist industry and the racket known as "compensation" this pamphlet will be a revelation. In his introduction the author cites the figures of a well-known authority to the effect that in the pre-war Europe and in the most industrial countries of North America and Asia the number of industrial accidents was approximately 3,000,000 annually. In the U.S.A. over 3,500,000 accidents occurred in 1919 alone, 575,000 of which were severe and 23,000 fatal. And conditions have not improved at all since then.

How are industrial accidents prevented in the Soviet Union? What part do the workers play in the prevention of accidents? How are maimed workers taken care of under the social insurance law? These are some of the questions answered in this pamphlet. The author discusses working time, night shifts, rest periods at work, the short workday, the special protection of female and youth labor, medical and safety tests, etc.

"Labor Unity" to Be 24 Page Monthly at Price of Five Cents

NEW YORK.—"Labor Unity," official magazine of the Trade Union Unity League, will come off the press the middle of September as a twenty-four page monthly selling for the new price of five cents.

Since January, 1932 the magazine has come out regularly with short popularly written articles on various strike movements, workers conferences and news of general interest to the working class.

The September issue illustrates its close bonds with the needs of the workers by having as its main article a detailed review of the situation in the steel, mining, agricultural, marine, and other important fields. The strikes in Utah, New Mexico, in ships and shops will all be discussed. Other articles will tell of the NRA attack on the living standards of the workers, the Whalen no picketing edict, Roosevelt's no strike edict and the various slavery "catches" in the new deal codes. All phases of the recent Cleveland Unity Conference will be topics of various articles.

Bundles of the new "Labor Unity" can be gotten from Room 326, 80 E. 11th St., New York City. Rates are four cents per copy in bundle orders. Subscription may be gotten at 60 cents per year and 35 for a half year.

Tuning In

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Mountaineers Music
7:15—A Century of Chemical Progress—Dr. A. B. Lamb, President American Chemical Society; Dr. George Bayer of England
7:30—Lum and Abner—Sketch
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Schools and the National Emergency Dr. George F. Zook, U. S. Commissioner of Education
8:45—Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Grofe Orch.
9:00—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Crime Must Go—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings
10:00—Concert Orch.
10:30—Haenschen Orch.; Arthur Boran, Comedian; Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Songsmiths Quartet; Girls Trio; Ohman and Arden, Piano Duo
11:00—King Orch.
11:15—Rogers Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Hollywood on the Air
12:30 A.M.—Maroff Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Jack Arthur, Songs
7:30—The Count of Monte Cristo—Sketch
7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Veronica Wiggins, Contralto
8:30—Morros Musicale
9:00—DeMarco Sisters; Frank Sherry, Tenor
9:15—Horatius at the Bridge Table—Sketch
9:30—Wilberforce Quartet
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Marian Eugene Read
10:30—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta
11:00—Time; W-
11:03—Robbins Orch.
11:30—Holst Orch.
12:00—Gerston Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Maria, Songs
7:30—Golden Orch.; Mary McCoy, Soprano; Betty Barthell, Songs; Sports; Talk—Grantland Rice
8:00—Russian Ensemble
8:30—Polash and Perlmutter—Sketch
8:45—Ortiz Tirado, Tenor
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Pasternack Orch.; Internat'l Quartet
10:00—Legion of Valor Dinner; Speakers, Major Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Others
10:30—Sanford Orch.
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Poet Prince
11:30—Hahn Orch.
12:00—Harris Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Gerston Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

7:15 P. M.—Denny Orch.
7:30—Martin Orch.; Travelers Quartet
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Harriet Lee, Contralto
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Studio Orch.
8:45—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano Duo
9:00—Kate Smith, Songs
9:15—Agnes Moorehead, Comedienne; Shilkret Orch.
9:30—Theatre of Today—Ladies in Love
10:00—Kostelanetz Orch.; Gladys Rice, Soprano; Evan Evans, Baritone
10:30—Jack Little, Songs
10:45—Symphony Orch.
11:15—Phil Regan, Tenor
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Rapp Orch.
1:00—Conn Orch.

Dreda Aves

Contralto of the Chicago Opera Company, who will sing the role of Amneris in "Aida" this evening at the Hippodrome.

Music

Chicago Opera Fall Season Opens Tonight at Hippodrome

Grand opera by the Chicago Opera Company, under the direction of Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi, goes into its first "regular" week of this season. The schedule this evening at the Hippodrome is as follows:

Tonight, "La Traviata;" Tuesday, "Faust;" Wednesday, Cavallera Rusticana" and "Pagliaqi;" Thursday, "La Traviata;" Friday, "Faust;" Saturday matinee, "Hansel and Gretel" (in English); Saturday evening, "Cavallera Rusticana" and "Pagliacci;" Sunday evening, "Il Trovatore."

100 Penna. School Teachers Out on Strike for 6 Months Back Pay

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 8.—Unwilling to endure any longer the constant postponement of their pay, over 100 school teachers of the Old Forge Borough went on strike here to force payment of their 6 months back pay. All but fifteen of the teachers voted to strike.

As a result of the unwillingness of the directors to arrange pay for the teachers, the schools of the borough will not open on the usual seasonal opening day.

Child Labor Unprofitable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Fifteen states have already ratified the child labor amendment which has been pending for the last eight years. Nine states ratified this year.

Many here hold that the ratification action of the states is due to a new belief that child labor is no longer economically profitable.

Buffalo, N. Y.

The DAILY WORKER can now be gotten at the Bookstore at 296 Michigan Avenue as well as at the News stand on Court and Main Streets.

Stage and Screen

"The Mountain" Opens Tonite, "Murder at the Vanities" Premiere on Tuesday

This week will have three openings, two on Broadway and one down in the Village, at the Provincetown Playhouse.

The Provincetown offering is "The Mountain," an American folk drama of the Kentucky mountains by Casey Ranck, and will begin an engagement of two weeks this evening with John Nicholson, John Parrish, Ulric Collins, Lois Jesson and Royal Tracy in the cast.

On Tuesday Earl Carroll will bring his delayed production, "Murder of the Vanities" to the New Amsterdam Theatre. This is a mystery musical play by Rufus King and Earl Carroll. The large cast is headed by James Rennie, Olga Baclanova, Billy House, Bela Lagosi and Jean Adair.

"Heat Lightning," a new play by Leon Abrams and George Abbott, is now scheduled for Thursday night at the Booth Theatre. The cast includes Jean Dixon, Robert Glecker, Coburn Goodwin, Emily Lowry and Lenore Sorsby.

"26 Commissars" Returns To Acme Theatre Screen

The Acme Theatre, due to popular request, has decided to bring back the Soviet film "26 Commissars" for a return engagement. The picture opens today for a limited run.

Based on one of the most popular plays in the repertoire of the Moscow Art Theatre, "26 Commissars" was produced to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the murder of the leaders of the Azerbaidjan revolution. The film was highly received in Moscow and here. In Moscow Pudowkin greeted it as a "worthy comrade to the great silent films." Dovzhenko said: "Shengelaya, the director, has created a film as austere as the Beethoven symphony." It presents the interventionist struggle of the Royal Shell Oil against the young Soviet Republics.

On the same program the Acme will present a special Soviet film, "Jew on Soil," which gives a close insight of the Jew and his work on the farm.

Farmer Labor Mayor Fires 90% Labor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Ninety per cent of all city labor has been fired by the Farmer Laborite Mayor William Mahoney. The excuse given is the necessity to balance the budget and the inability to collect taxes through the failure of firms in St. Paul.

Amusements

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
"Lady for a Day"
Warren William—May Robson
Guy Kibbe—Glenda Farrell
and a great "Roxy" stage show
25c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greater Show Season

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
HELEN HAYES & ROBERT MONTGOMERY
in "Another Language"
and "THE STRANGER'S RETURN" with LIONEL BARRYMORE & MIRIAM HOPKINS

RETURNS BY POPULAR REQUEST
The DAILY WORKER says:—"To see this picture is to be a spectator, a witness—more, a participant! — In the momentous struggle of the Baku workers."
26 Commissars
Added Feature "JEW ON SOIL"
THE WORKERS
ACME THEATRE
14TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE
15c 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. exc. Sat., Sun. and Holidays

FIRST JEWISH TALKIE FROM SOVIET RUSSIA
Are you interested in seeing the life of the Jews in Russia today? See
"THE RETURN OF NATHAN BECKER"
with the famous Soviet character-actor, S. Michaelis
In person: Famous stage and radio sensation, the "JOLLY TRIO"—Judah Bleich, Zvie Scholer, Michel Rosenberg in a jolly program
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday — BRONXDALE AIRDROME — Pelham Parkway and White Plains Ave.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday — BARNES AIRDROME — Barnes and Allerton Avenue
See the best films in the open air. Admission 15 cents. Children 10 cents.

Denver, Colo.
Celebrate the 14th Anniversary!
COMMUNIST PARTY
CONCERT and DANCE
September 15th, 8 p. m.
MOOSE HALL - 1748 WALTON STREET
Excellent Program - Speakers

COME AND ENJOY BOSTON, Mass.
INTERNATIONAL CABARET and COSTUME NITE
New International Hall, 42 Wenonnah St., ROXBURY, Mass.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15
Dancing; Floor Show; Costumes; Refreshments; Guest Artist
SUBSCRIPTION 25c - - - - Auspices: American Workers Chorus

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Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

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SEPTEMBER 11, 1933

ANTI-WAR DELEGATES, T.U.U.L., BACK STRUGGLE OF CUBAN MASSES

What a World

By Michael Gold

Pat Burke's Theology

This roving machinist's carcass
Is it worth your god's assembling
Preach me no resurrection, Father
These bones can never rise again
My left thumb rests in a shipyard
My frostbitten toe in a field
Yet know that of my strong heart
Something must burn forever
Alive in that great good thing
Of which I am father and son
When red flags fly the new signals
No one will weep on a cross
For this I yield up my body
Asking no pay of your god
Bury me in surgeon's slop pails
My rebirth is surer than yours

* * *

The Wild Irish Rose

I am delighted to know that the Irish Workers' Club is growing. I am glad to be one of those to welcome Jim Gralton back to the country we took away from the Indians.

It's difficult to be bred and born in New York without absorbing a large dose of Irish romanticism, and nationalism. Every hurdy gurdy plays My Wild Irish Rose. All the radios are infested with Irish crooners. Those blue-eyed Irish colleens who crowd the subways and movie houses are exotically beautiful to a Mediteranean.

And those cops! Gaze into the large earnest orbs of an athletic Gael in uniform as he is about to crack somebody down with his club, preferably a weak old tailor, or a little woman, or a screaming scared child. It's a lovely sight, for Bosses, maybe, though it doesn't quite remind one of the poems of Thomas Moore or the Lakes of Killarney.

* * *

Cuba and Ireland

Cuba is a small island, comparatively, but it seems destined to be the spearhead of the whole fight against American imperialism.

For centuries Ireland has occupied the same relation to the British empire. This is why Ireland has played such a great role in world history. As Lenin pointed out, the Easter Week revolt was the first crack of doom for the war lords, the forerunner of the Russian and German Revolutions.

The United States may intervene in Cuba, but it is apparent that Cuba will never be conquered or absorbed. It is destined to be another Ireland, the little thorn in the flesh that will finally destroy the great bloody ravenous bull of imperialism.

* * *

KKK

The Irish, like the Jews and Negroes, have suffered centuries of slavery, and this oppression always gives a peculiar twist to a race's character. Oppressed races become sensitive in a way that others can never understand. They develop very sharp nostrils, as do all hunted animals, and can quickly smell out an enemy.

Sometimes it is a delicate job to deal with them, they are so touchy and over-alert. The best way is to be casual and matter-of-fact. If you have any race feeling in you, eliminate it, study it, fight it. Then when you are cured, be casual and human. It really isn't easy. I know I get sore whenever I hear anybody say, "Some of my best friends are Jews." Why I get sore, I really don't know. But it smells of patronage. No race of healthy individuals wants that. Better to have persecution, frank and bitter, something that can be fought in the open.

* * *

The Neutral

Jim Larkin, who has been wandering blindly in a political never-never land for these past years, was at one time a great proletarian figure. For years I believed him the greatest natural orator I had ever heard.

He was a man born without fear—he didn't seem to know how it felt. Tall, over six feet, with big square shoulders, and a bold chieftain's nose and commanding blue eyes, Jim was surely an imposing monument of a man.

I was a member of the Jim Connolly Club he organized while in New York, and was present at the famous meeting Larkin called in Bryant Hall to send a shipload of provisions to famine-stricken Ireland. It was to be a unity meeting of Protestant North and Catholic South. Little Cosgrove, later to be Premier, was there with his tiny Hitler-Chaplin moustache. There were other united fronters. And Jim was to cement these new ties and build a new Ireland.

He did it very skillfully by beginning his speech with an attack on everyone present. They were cowards, he said, to be in America and not in the struggle. That was the start; from there Jim rose to climax after climax of "diplomacy." The crowd grew more restless and noisy, and finally exploded.

At the height of the battle, I saw a quiet little brown clerk of a man shrinking in his seat, while all around him the giants were doing battle. He couldn't escape, so he sat still, and tried to look as inconspicuous as possible.

Suddenly one beefy battler swung a hard series of rights at the little clerk's jaw.

"That for you!" he roared at the frightened little man, "yuh sly son-of-a-witch, sittin' there and saying nothing!"

I never have forgotten this object lesson in the futility of trying to remain a neutral in the world as it is today.

* * *

Jim Larkin

Another word on Jim Larkin. There is something medieval about all Irish culture, and this was reflected in Jim's approach to things. He had led one of the greatest general strikes in British history; he had carried the Flaming Cross through Ireland, then had invaded England. At one time the booboisie shivered when the name Larkin was mentioned. Yet withal, Jim was not the modern revolutionary labor leader as we know him. He was a medieval chieftain, demanding personal fealty. He loved the workers of Ireland because they were Irish, they were his clan. Jim visited Mexico, a country about as feudal as Ireland, and he hated it, had no patience with it, nor any great interest in its revolution.

Yet this narrow intensity and folk-passion gave Jim Larkin a poetic power that many modern leaders seem to lack. When hulking Jim Larkin the longshoreman began to talk in his huge voice of the suffering flowers of Ireland, the children of the poor, it made one want to fight or weep. He had the great earth-poetry, it was not demagogy, it was the real thing. It was the thing that had sent those great poets of the Irish Republican Brotherhood out to die, along with Jim Connolly, Ireland's first Marxian.

Well, Larkin seems to have passed on to regions unknown. But there's another Jim Larkin, old Jim's son, who carries on the red flag, and is one of Dublin's Communist leaders. He has his father's fire, they say, also the cool head that can work with others

U.S. Guns in Cuba Spur Elections to Anti-War Meeting

New Organizations Notify Anti-War Congress of Support After U. S. Mobilizes for War Against Cuban Masses

NEW YORK.—Many organizations of workers, employed and unemployed, churches, unemployed college alumni, farmers organizations, trade unions, etc. are now joining in the mass movement behind the United States Congress Against War to be held the 29th of September as the result of the Cuban situation, was the announcement made yesterday by Donald Henderson, Secretary of the Congress.

The New York Worker's Committee on Unemployment, with whom are affiliated numerous bodies like the Doll and Toy Workers Union, the Association of Unemployed College Alumni, Church of All Nations, etc., have notified the Congress that "our Central Committee voted unanimously to cooperate in every way with the Congress. We shall do all we can to mobilize workers in the struggle against war."

The Farmer's Protective Association of Pennsylvania indorsed the Anti-War Congress with the statement that "we support your fight against another war." Lucien Koch, Secretary of Commonwealth College of Arkansas pledged support to the Congress and notified the Arrangement Committee that its delegation is on the way to New York now.

The Arrangement Committee of the Congress declared it expected a great increase in delegates because of the Cuban invasion by American imperialism.

* * *

Donald Henderson in Boston

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Committee for the United States Congress Against War announced today that Donald Henderson of New York has accepted their invitation to speak in that city on Friday evening, September 15. Donald Henderson is the Executive Director of the American Committee for Struggle Against War and Secretary to the United States Congress Against War.

Youth Dying After Clubbing at Charity

2 Shot at Another Demonstration in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Dominic Antonace, 20, a member of the Unemployed Council and the Young Communist League, was so brutally clubbed by the police Saturday while attempting to get an evicted family's furniture and a rent check for them that he is near death from his injuries. The city locked the furniture after the eviction.

The charity had promised the day before that they would attend to the matter on Saturday but instead they called for the patrol wagon when the delegation appeared.

In Euclid, a suburb near Cleveland, two workers were shot in a protest demonstration against ingreasing attacks on the living standards of the workers.

There were 15 women in the delegation of 17, and the police singled out Antonace and his brother Dave for the slugging. The women were clubbed and beaten on the breasts as they attempted to defend the boys. Antonace was finally clubbed unconscious and dragged by the feet into the patrol wagon.

At the hospital admission was refused to relatives offering their blood for transfusion purposes. All the information they are giving out is that he is expecting to die.

Counter-Trial for Reichstag Fire in London on Sept. 14

International Group Will Prove Nazis Are Guilty

LONDON.—The counter-trial of the incendiaries of the Reichstag will be held here Thursday, September 14, under the direction of the international committee of lawyers and intellectuals who have for the past few months been collecting evidence of the guilt of Hitler, Goering, and the Nazi Guard Corps in this monstrous provocation, it was announced today.

Evidence has been gathered to show that the crime for which Ernst Torgler, leader of the Communist Reichstag fraction, and George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff, and Blagoi Popoff, Bulgarian workers' leaders and exiles in Germany, are scheduled to go to trial in Leipsig September 21, was planned by the Nazi leaders who are persecuting and torturing them, and executed by Nazis.

The members of the international committee, which include Dr. Georg Branting, Moro-Diafferi of Paris, Leo Gallagher and David Levinson of San Francisco and Philadelphia, are now conducting final intensive investigations in other European countries in preparation for the counter-trial. These attorneys, retained by the relatives of the framed Communist leaders, have been denied permission by the Nazi tribunal to participate in any way in the trial at Leipsig, for which notorious Nazi leaders have been appointed by the Nazi court to conduct the "defense."

16 More Bulgarians Doomed to Die for Agitation in Army

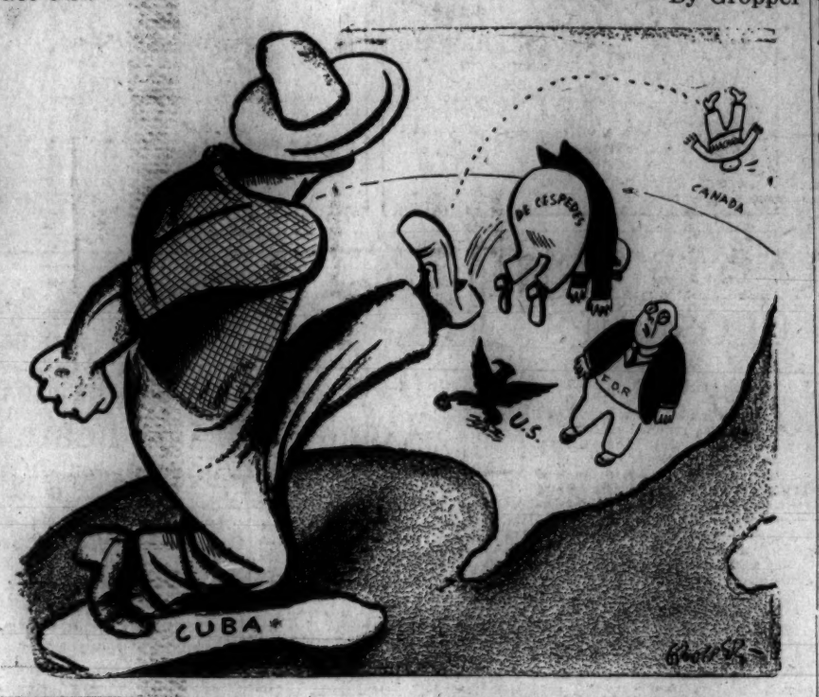
No Crime Charged; 23 Others Get Long Prison Terms

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 10.—Sixteen more men and women were condemned to death yesterday for Communist activity in the Bulgarian army, bringing the total doomed to die in Bulgaria since Sept. 1 to 20.

Twenty-three others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment at hard labor up to 15 years, the equivalent to death by slow torture, because of the conditions in the Bulgarian prisons.

The only charge made against any of the 43 was that they had agitated in the army, and had attempted to organize Communist units. Three others are reported to have been murdered without trial in Shumen, northern Bulgaria, where these latest sentences were handed down by a military court.

Get Out! —By Gropper



Demand Hands Off Cuba!

NEW YORK.—All workers, farmers, students, and intellectuals' organizations are urged to call mass meeting of protest against U. S. intervention in Cuba, and in support of the revolutionary Cuban masses, to bombard President Roosevelt with telegrams of protest, and to flood the Workers' Center, Havana, Cuba, with telegrams of greetings and solidarity with the Cuban workers, peasants, soldiers and sailors.

Demand the immediate withdrawal of all warships from Cuban waters.

Demand the cancellation of all Cuba's debts to the Wall Street banks.

Demand the evacuation of the Guantanamo naval base.

Demand nullification of the robber Platt amendment.

Demand Hands off Cuba!

Worst Winter in a Century Is Facing Germany, Says Nazi

Unemployed Cut But Payrolls Remain the Same

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—With an intensive drive to cut wages and increase "employment," which the Fascist newspapers call an exact counterpart of Roosevelt's N.R.A. drive, 207,000 have been dropped from the lists of unemployed, according to the Reich Institute for Labor Placement, while the total national payroll has not increased at all.

The newspapers publish daily lists of employers who have fallen in with Hitler's program by spreading their payroll out to put more men to work at lower wages. The newspapers hail the fact that the number of unemployed women is growing.

"This will be the hardest winter we have known for 100 years," Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's minister of propaganda, announced in a recent speech. The "Voelkische Beobachter," Hitler's official organ, announces that the aim of the drive is "to hold the gains and, above all, to prevent a relapse."

In addition to a certain number put to work through wholesale wage cuts up to 30 per cent, the largest number of those dropped from the unemployed lists are workers taken off the relief for political reasons, or put to work at forced labor without any pay, or only a few cents a day and food.

* * *

PARIS, Sept. 10.—If a Nazi coup is attempted in Austria, it will be the signal for a European war, Henri Berenger, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, declared in an article in a Paris newspaper yesterday.

* * *

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 10.—Ratification of the treaty between the Pope and Adolf Hitler's government has been held up, it was announced here yesterday. The Pope is said to be displeased with Hitler's policy toward the Catholic church.

Reactionary Leader Is New Spanish Premier

MADRID, Sept. 10.—Backed by Juan March, millionaire newspaper publisher who from a all cell has conducted a campaign against former Premier Manuel Azana, Alejandro Lerroux, reactionary leader, was called to form a new Spanish cabinet by President Zamora yesterday.

Lerroux said he would attempt to form a "national concentration" cabinet to include the most conservative elements and the Socialists who, since the revolution in 1931 had played the role of holding back the revolutionary movement in Spain while the big capitalists and landlords consolidated their forces.

19th Route Army Retreating Before Chinese Red Forces

Commander Wires for Funds to Bribe His Soldiers

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—The 19th Route Army is rapidly falling back before the drive of the Chinese Soviet Army toward Foochow.

General Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the 19th Route Army, has wired to the Canton government from Foochow, demanding $820,000 at once, saying that his army has no food and has not been paid, and that without this money he will not be able to resist the advance of the Chinese Reds.

The rank and file of Tsai's army has no desire to fight the Soviet army, and Tsai is making a desperate effort to obtain money to bribe them into fighting. The seriousness of the Red threat to Foochow is indicated by the fact that all American missionaries are leaving the city.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

REVOLUTIONARY UNIONS IN CALL TO ALL U.S. WORKERS TO PROTEST INTERVENTION

"Cuban Masses Fight for Bread, Land, Freedom," Says Statement, Calling Workers to Demand "Hands Off Cuba"

NEW YORK—The Trade Union Unity League, through its National Executive Committee, yesterday issued an appeal to all American workers to support the struggles of the revolutionary Cuban masses.

The appeal, addressed to all workers in the United States, and especially to all trade unions, of every affiliation, follows:

Workers of the U. S.:

"Warships, marines, aeroplanes have been dispatched to Cuba. The Secretary of War, Mr. Swanson, has gone to Cuba. The government announces that this is the biggest concentration of the naval forces of the U. S. since the last world war. Other armed forces of land and sea are held in readiness to be dispatched at a moment's notice to Cuba.

"Why are these forces sent to Cuba? Workers of the U. S.: Have you any quarrel with the workers and peasants of Cuba? Will you gain anything by this war on Cuba? No! This attack on Cuba which is being planned is not in your interests. It is for the purpose of protecting the investments, the riches of the big American capitalists in Cuba.

Capitalists Keep Cuba Enslaved

"These capitalists have kept Cuba in slavery with the aid of the Cuban capitalists and big landlords, with the aid of the Machados and the other bourgeois and landlord politicians. This war is being planned so that the big capitalists of the U. S. can continue to enslave, rob and oppress the Cuban people. The U. S. Government is sending armed forces to Cuba to protect the riches of the capitalists, the right to exploit the people. **We must protest against this act on the part of the U. S. Government.**

"The Cuban masses have a right to freedom. They have the right to decide their own destinies. The U. S. Government, which is the government of the capitalists, wishes to drown in blood, the right of the Cuban masses for emancipation from the double yoke of oppression by the U. S. and Cuban capitalists and landlords. **The Cuban masses appeal to us to stand by them. We must answer their call. It is our duty as workers to come to the assistance of our class brothers in Cuba.**

Fight for Bread, Land, Freedom

"The liberal and middle class politicians are trying to stop the growth of the revolution in Cuba. They are already announcing that they will pay all debts and protect the property of the U. S. capitalists. They have attacked Communist-led demonstrations, thus trying to win the support of American imperialism.

"In the meantime the masses in a number of places have taken over the factories and plantations. The masses are fighting for bread, for land, and for freedom. Only the Communist Party of Cuba and the revolutionary trade unions are fighting in the interests of the Cuban masses.

"Workers of the U. S.; workers of the American Federation of Labor; organized and unorganized workers: Show your solidarity with the Cuban masses!

"Demand Hands Off Cuba!
"Demand the withdrawal of all American armed forces from Cuba!
"Send your protest to the Roosevelt government against intervention!
"Send your greetings of solidarity to the Cuban masses!
"Stop the shipment of munitions and men to Cuba!

"National Executive Board
"TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE
"Jack Stachel
Assistant General Secretary."

Philadelphia Party Celebration Greets Cuban Toilers' Fight

1,200 Wire Protests to Roosevelt; Browder Chief Speaker

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10. — A mass meeting of 12,000 in the Labor Lyceum here Friday night, to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the Communist Party of the United States was turned into a demonstration of protest against U. S. intervention in Cuba, and of solidarity with the revolutionary Cuban masses.

A telegram of sharp protest was sent to President Roosevelt, demanding "hand off Cuba," the cancellation of Cuba's debts to Wall Street, and the nullification of the Platt Amendment.

A telegram of greetings was sent to the Cuban workers, peasants, soldier and sailors, calling on them not only to fight against their Cuban oppressors, but also to drive the U. S. plantation owners out of Cuba.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, was the chief speaker. The John Reed Club of Philadelphia suplied a number of excellent drawings and chalk talks, celebrating the Party anniversary.

Rally, Torchlight Parade for Youth Delegates to Paris

Mass Meet Wednesday As Six Delegates Sail

NEW YORK.—A mass rally in Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place on Wednesday, September 13, followed by a torchlight parade, will feature the send-off for the American delegation to the World Congress of Youth Against War and Fascism, to be held in Paris September 22-24. The indoor rally will start at 8 p.m.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, and Annie E. Gray, Director of the Women's Peace Society and treasurer of the Arrangements Committee for the United States Congress Against War, will be the main speakers at the mass-meeting.

The six delegates to the Congress will speak briefly, telling whom they represent, and how the World Congress will develop the fight against war and fascism.

The big torchlight parade will start at 10:30 p.m. and will proceed to the 14th Street dock of the "Berengaria," which leaves at midnight, carrying the young delegates

Production Sweeps Downward As Inflation - N. R. A. Promises Fail

Steel, Auto, Textile Production, Plunging Downward Despite Usual Seasonal Trends Because of Spmmer Over-Production

By MILTON HOWARD

THE nightmare of another crushing economic collapse is beginning to haunt the capitalist rulers of America again. And there is plenty of reason for their fears.

Roosevelt and his N.R.A., inflation, price-raising program was to have solved the crisis. He promised that a few months of his magic medicines would bring the flush of health back to the cheeks of America. But the flush of the recent "boom" in production turns out to have been the sickly flush of deadly fever, now rapidly giving way to the pallor of an irresistably ravaging, inclurable, foul disease, the disease of capitalism.

Do you uremember the booming headlines on all the front pages screaming the news of an extraordinary and mirsculous steel production "revival"? Do you remember the enthusiastically proclaimed figures of textile production, the largest since the dreadful 1929 crash? Do you remember the glowing promise of Roosevelt that 6,000,000 men would find new jobs by the Fall?

Papers Silent on Production

Where is all this now? The front pages of the nation's papers are coldly silent on these subjects. Economic figures, all data on production, are now silently and decently buried away in the forbidding columns of the financial section.

There is plenty of reason for the sudden extreme reticence of the capitalist papers on economic subjects.

Steel production, for example, which was the core of the Roosevelt prosperity talk, is plunging downward with extraordinary speed. Even the usual Fall seasonal business has not materialized. The present rate of production has reached 41 per cent of capacity, having dropped 30 per cent from the peak of 59 made in July.

What is ahead for steel production can be guaged by the fact that the present drop in steel **is against the usual seasonal trend.**

From the very first, the economic reviews in the "Daily Worker" emphasized the fact that the Summer "boom" in production was artificial, stimulated for the most part by fears of inflation and war orders. The "Daily Worker" consistently pointed out that the steel "boom," instead of resting on a sound basic support of buying from building demand and railroad industries, was perched on demand from a single large industry, the automobile industry, a demand which was bound to disappear in the Fall, inevitably preparing for a complete collapse of the steel spurt.

Autos Piling Up

This prediction of the "Daily" has now been verified by events. Says the latest, September 8 issue of the Wall Street organ, the "Annalist":

". . . Much of the recent steel buying was dependent on expansion in automobile output . . . the decrease in automobile production is now, however, greater than the normal seasonal expectancy . . . in the last two or three weeks retail sales of cars have dropped perceptibly . . . this decline is especially disappointing. . . ."

This admission confirms another analysis of the "Daily Worker" that not only was the steel boom precariously resting on the single support of the auto industry, but that the demand from the auto industry was itself based on a rotten foundation—a fatal lagging in consumer demand, that was bound to result in an even greater "oversupply" than ever before.

This is confirmed by the fact that whereas auto production jumped almost 300 per cent from March to July, retail sales of autos never showed more than a slight increase over last year. The capitalist newspapers featured sales to the **wholesale dealers**, but they rarely mentioned the fact that the ultimate consumers were not buying and could not buy, new automobiles.

Hence it is no cause for wonder that the auto magnates are getting more frightened every day at the prospect of a winter of enormous accumulated stocks of unsold autos—the old capitalist nightmare of "overproduction," all over again. Already, the business figures are beginning to reflect their only too-well-founded fears. **Auto production, like steel production, is tumbling hysterically downward,** the latest figures for September 2 indicating that auto production has now reached a point in its downward plunge **which is 28 per cent below the peak reached in July.** The decline in auto production has just begun. What it will be in the winter the auto producers are too frightened to contemplate.

The story in textiles, the third and last industry to show the "boom" effects of the Roosevelt inflation program is similar. Factories in the South are daily closing down for lack of the usual fall business. Within the last 4 weeks, ten large mills, employing thousands of textile workers, have shut down, the officials openly admitting the accumulation of huge stocks of unsold cloth, with all buyers having filled their needs in the summer in anticipation of higher prices.

The final proof of the failure of the Roosevelt summer inflation boom in business is vividly mirrored in the heavy-moving composite business index of the New York Times, which discloses a drop for the seventh consecutive week, hitting 82, compared with 100 five weeks ago.

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SIX months ago Roosevelt promised that he would revive production. The value of his promises can now be accurately guaged. They were worthless. What Roosevelt did was to give business an inflationary shot in the arm, which produced the temporary appearance of "revival," but which has resulted only **in a further piling up of goods,** only **in an intensification of the basic factors of the crisis.**

Meanwhile, Roosevelt's program has had other results. Not only did his program provide only a few thousand temporary jobs in the textile, steel, and auto industries, instead of the promised 6,000,000, but it has actually resulted in a further driving down of the living standards of the workers.

The Deadly Price Scissors

Roosevelt set out to raise prices and wages. This was the way to end the crisis, he said.

Wages in a few factories have risen—but never more than 7 per cent. At the same time prices of ever[illegible] necessities have leaped upward from 10 to 50 per cent!

The conservative experts of the National Industrial Conference Board have just pointed out that **wages are lagging far behind soaring prices!** This is not the result of some maladjustment in the Roosevelt program. It is the very heart and soul of this program, for it is only in this way that Roosevelt can fulfil his major purpose—to increase the profits of the employers.

Yesterday, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was unable to ignore the fact that the touted Roosevelt farm program is having the same effect on the farmers, catching them in the murderous price scissors. **He admitted that a disparity has developed "between farmer's income and what he has to buy" . . . retail costs have taken up the farmer's additional income. . . ."**

And well he might make this admission, for while the farmers have shared very slightly in the speculative profits of the rise in wheat and live-stock prices, **the costs of farm equipment, fertilizer, etc., have advanced from 20 to 50 per cent during the last three months!**

It is this degradation of the purchasing power of the workers through a masked wage cut, through a cheapening dollar, in addition to the open, direct wage cuts, that is aggravating with iron inevitability the basic disease of capitalism, "overproduction"—a glut of [illegible] in the midst of poverty and starvation, because the workers are too poor to buy back what they have produced!

Production revival has been a fizzle . . . the public works program has been a fraud, a disguised military and naval program hiring at most 15,000 new workers . . . the bank crisis grows unseen all the while . . . overproduction stares the capitalist exploiters in the face.

It is no wonder that a confidential Washington news service writes in one of its recent letters:

"There will be more strikes in the coming three months than through the whole period since the 1921 crisis."

The confidential advisers of the capitalists know full well that the workers of this country are quickly finding out that Roosevelt has not solved the crisis, that he has, on the contrary, intensified it as he has tried to climb out of it on the backs of the workers.

And they know, these advisers, that the American workers are not going to stand for it.

Strikes for higher wages, the organized resistance of the workers against the deadly price scissors, against rising prices and lagging wages, alone can defeat the Roosevelt plan to get the profits rolling in again at the cost of deepening starvation and suffering of the workers